

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

## Censorship in India

More than a year after Premier Indira Gandhi assumed "emergency" dictatorial powers, India continues on the road, short-sighted road to more rather than less censorship of the press. The British Broadcasting Corporation's closing of its New Delhi office is only the latest result. In recent weeks the dwindling number of Western observers and domestic voices of dissent has dwindled further.

"The country has entered a totalitarian phase," said Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of modern India's founder, Mohandas K. Gandhi, in an interview. A Bombay weekly, for which he writes columns, has reportedly come under police pressure. Two Socialist papers were recently closed, as was a long-surviving one-man publication called Opinion. According to another report, said not to have been carried by the Indian press, a small-circulation intellectual monthly, Seminars, shut itself down in preference to submitting to the censors.

The BBC's closing of its office "with reluctance" was also due to censorship. After the earlier expulsion of various Western correspondents, a correspondent for Britain's weekly Economist and daily Guardian was last month denied accreditation and "warned to leave the country before I had written a word," he wrote to the Economist. He told of being followed and having his mail opened, his hotel room searched, and the bottom of his suitcase ripped out.

If Mrs. Gandhi retains any pretensions to restoring democracy in her troubled land, she will see to it that such harassment is not repeated and that India turns back in the direction of open communication. The concern now, however, is that the censorship has grown so pervasive, the citizenry kept in such ignorance, the opposition so thoroughly repressed that any democratic recovery would be slow and difficult even if the "emergency" were ended right now.

Meanwhile, the Western hemisphere has been hearing ominous stirrings that could lead to a "third world" in the direction of greater government control of the news. Following a UNESCO regional conference in Costa Rica came a report on communications that has caused varying interpretations but whose apparent intentions are alarming. In it, according to reports, the emphasis is not on "free" information but "balanced" information, with indications that it is up to governments to provide the balance.

Certainly the media can be faulted for finding more "news" in the problems of the third world than in its achievements. But the way to achieve honest balance is through ensuring the freedom for responsible journalism, not through trying to impose balance by government filtering or control. UNESCO should not delay in making clear exactly what the Latin-American nations want to do — and in throwing its weight on the side of freedom as United Nations principles demand.

It would be tragically ironic if neo-democratic India's control of the press were to become a model for other countries in the name of serving progress.

## Lord Thomson's legacy

There was always something refreshing about Lord Thomson's blunt approach to the publishing business. "I am in business to make money," he commented often, "and I buy more newspapers to make more money to buy more newspapers."

Buy newspapers he did, and today his is a story of which legends are made. Leaving school at age 13, the son of a poor Toronto barber, Roy Thomson put his shrewd business acumen to work and eventually ended up with a far-flung empire of 148 newspapers and 138 magazines in Canada, the United States, Africa, and the West Indies. In his late 70s he even ventured successfully into the oil business. Certainly his commercial achievements were a supreme example of the motto he chose who elevated to the British peerage.

Never a backward step. It is more than a rags-to-riches story that Lord Thomson of Fleet bequeaths his admirers, however. Those in the world of journalism, especially, will remember most the integrity of thought that enabled him to leave the job of running the newspapers to the editors. Their editorial independence was uncommon, as attested by the wide spectrum of views represented among his newspapers. When, at the height of his career, he acquired control of The Times of London, he gave the editors two instructions: to tell the truth and to be unconcerned about his personal interest. This remained his policy throughout even though the newspaper was a financial liability.

Here is a legacy of which all those who cherish a free press can partake.

## Dangerous genetic experiments

Biologists who tinker with the blueprints of organic life are pursuing a more awesome line of research than the probing of the atom. No wonder it arouses public opposition.

Besides the questionable wisdom of blindly tampering with earthly life, the potential for creating microbes dangerous to humans is a safety concern comparable to that raised by the radioactive by-products of nuclear power. Yet there is no comparable degree of federal control.

The recent ill-informed city hearings concerning Harvard University's plan to build a laboratory for the new genetics — hearings that ended in a two-month moratorium on construction — were no substitute for the type of equally stormy but scientifically informed judicial hearings of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Lacking such recourse, the Cambridge hearings were inevitable. They presage equally ill-informed local debates elsewhere as long as the regulatory vacuum remains.

As with the atom, the glitter of long-range benefits, such as creating better food crops, vies with the danger signals of the new genetics. But the short-term benefits are prizes, promotions, and other professional rewards to

be won by pioneering researchers. That is why decisions of whether, how, and where to explore this new field can't be left to the biologists.

We commend the self-restraint of the international moratorium voluntarily placed on this research while guidelines are developed for doing it safely. Now that the National Institutes of Health have issued preliminary guidelines in the United States, however, many American researchers want to go ahead, despite the reservations of some of their colleagues.

That isn't good enough. The guidelines are too limited; the conflicts of interest loom large. Many of the researchers served on the committee recommending the rules. And the guidelines themselves apply only to NIH grantees. They have little more than the moral power of example for other researchers or, indeed, for other government agencies such as the Department of Defense. Even for NIH grant holders an unacceptable conflict of interest arises when the agency promoting their work also tries to judge its safety and ethics.

This research is too important for such slipshod regulation. When the new Congress sits next year, it should give this issue priority attention. It should bring the new genetics under as strict a degree of public control as is imposed on exploitation of the atom.

'There must be some way we can get together'



## Another Beirut outrage

It is time the nations of the world voiced their outrage over the savagery taking place in connection with the siege of the Tel al-Zeitoun Palestinian camp in Beirut. When even unarmed Red Cross workers had to abandon their efforts to evacuate the wounded when snipers attacked the stretcher parties, the world witnessed a sad display of brutality.

Some 4,000 men, women, and children (that is a conservative estimate) still languish in the fortified camp, short of food and water, as the shelling by right-wing Christian forces continues and repeated cease-fire agreements break down. The only humane solution to their plight would be a total evacuation of all the civilians, whether wounded or not. Talks toward this end are under way with the Red Cross and ex-

pressions of international concern now would do much to bring such an evacuation to successful fruition. Behind the fighting at the camp of course lie political objectives. The Christian extremists who have made it difficult to evacuate the wounded, do not want to compromise with the Palestinians, have been badly put down, the Palestinian extremists, for their part, realizing they have lost in Lebanon, want to make their defeat as costly as possible and salvage something for a compromise arrangement.

Lebanon longs for peace but until the fighting is played out there seems little hope. May there at least be compassionate treatment of the civilian refugees caught up in this grievous civil war.

## American bribery abroad

President Ford has now followed through on his June announcement that he would propose legislation against American corporate bribery abroad. As expected, what he asks for is disclosure — a minimum step in the right direction which ought to be part of the stronger legislation which remains necessary.

Mr. Ford would require businesses to report both proper and improper payments overseas in behalf of making sales to foreign governments. The latter could be informed of the reports to aid in the enforcement of their own laws. Mr. Ford suggests the system would deter both improper payments by Americans and efforts to extort them abroad.

But Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson acknowledged doubts about how far businesses would report improper payments when the Ford plan was first floated. Nevertheless, he asserts that disclosure would be much more enforceable than pending legislation which

would make the bribery of foreign officials itself a U.S. crime.

Surely the U.S. should be so concerned as outlawing improper payments abroad, especially after all the recent evidence of their contribution to corruption in other lands. To punish the failure to report — rather than the improperity itself — cannot but seem to condone the improperity. If enforcement is thorough enough to prove that an improperity has not been reported, it ought to have established also that there was in fact an improperity. To argue that a stronger law would be less enforceable is a poor substitute for administration assurance that a strong law would be fully enforced.

As for the reporting requirement's use in strengthening the resistance of American businesses to foreign requests for bribes, let would be in a less equivocal position. If they could simply say, "But bribing you is against the laws of my country, as it is of yours,"

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 23, 1976

60¢ U.S.

S. African Coloreds:

## 'We won't take what blacks can't have'

By Jane Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time the South African Government is being challenged publicly from within its own establishment to uphold apartheid (the legal separation of races).

The challenge comes from the Dutch Reformed Church, which generally is considered to be the religious arm of the white Nationalist Party that has ruled the country since 1948.

The attack is a two-pronged one by ministers in the Colored (mixed race) Dutch Reformed Church, which is a "daughter church" of the white Dutch Reformed Church.

Officials of the Colored church, who are attending the synod here of reformed churches from around the world, came out with a statement that said apartheid is "rejected by an increasing number of Colored people more and more strongly."

But the real movers behind the challenge are a group of 17 Colored ministers who signed a statement last week in the Cape Town, South Africa, saying, "We refuse to accept privileges that are not given to the rest of the black community, and we refuse to be used any longer by the divide and rule politics of the white government."

This means the Coloreds, who have always been close to the Afrikaners (the whites of Dutch descent who are ruling South Africa) now have aligned themselves with the blacks. In effect they are saying to the government: "We cannot be 'bought off' with privileges, such as home ownership, which the blacks don't have. It is all or nothing."

\*Please turn to Page 12

## France wilts in European drought

By Jim Browning  
Special to the Christian Science Monitor

"The experts are calling this the worst drought since 1883," says French Agriculture Ministry spokesman Marie Anne Flak.

Although northwest Europe's heat wave has subsided a little, meteorologists say there is still no sign of heavy rains on the horizon. The drought has struck hardest in north and west France, then Belgium, parts of Britain and northern Italy.

International economists here say American as well as European crop export significantly higher beef prices.

But the experts say that in some ways the drought may not be so bad after all. "The drought will have a minimal effect on world food supplies," says economist Brian Joffree of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). And he adds, "It has solved a real threat of surpluses in wheat."

Mr. Joffree said the United States' wheat production this year has been enormous. India and Bangladesh (usually a crisis area) have had good crops. The Soviet Union is expected

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## U.S. foreign policy won't swerve

By Joseph C. Harsch



Ready for battle with Carter

By Richard L. Stroot  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Missouri  
They will talk about "the long night" at the 1976 Republican National Convention for years to come.

It almost — but not quite — got out of hand last Tuesday evening.

Democrats are used to that sort of thing: George McGovern couldn't make his acceptance speech in 1972 until 3 a.m. because of delays during the evening, but Republicans are supposed to be staid, steady folk.

You don't often see a President's wife (Betty Ford) dancing in the aisle of the convention hall with a popular TV star (Tony Orlando) to the tune of "Tie a Yellow Ribbon."

You don't often see a Vice President (Nelson A. Rockefeller) gleefully holding aloft a white

telephone with a severed white cord in the glare of a tumultuous convention, signifying to TV cameras that this was the cause of a minor row — yes, somebody had angrily pulled out a New York delegate's telephone, and excitable Richard M. Rosenbaum, chairman of the delegation, wanted the person arrested.

It was the night that Ford-Rosario forces finally came to a showdown on preliminary rules and platform tests and that Ford forced won, seen as an indication of a Ford nomination.

But at every point in the long night, from the opening at 7 p.m. with creamed galleries to the close in wee hours with galleries almost empty, it was laced with human drama.

For example, if you were making an eloquent speech that you had repeated five weeks before the mirror, and you were speaking on the podium of a

America's regularly scheduled, quadrennial, political crisis is substantially over without serious damage either to the American political system or to the domestic and foreign policies of the United States.

Oversee America-watchers now can assume in their calculations that no important policy changes are to be expected in Washington or from Washington in the foreseeable future.

This conclusion flows from the deeds of both omission and commission of the two major American political parties during the summer convention phase now completed of the long American presidential election year.

The election still lies 2½ months away. Much political rhetoric will seem to the skies meanwhile. Uncertainties of relatively minor import still exist. But the major uncertainty has been resolved.

The election campaign which lies ahead will be waged between two nonideological political parties. The differences between them are in emphasis, not in substance or general direction. The main candidates are both generalists who differ with each other over such things as how much can be done to stimulate employment without risking more inflation.

But it can be taken for granted that the men who will take office as the next elected president of the United States next January, whether he be Democrat or Republican, will to the best of his ability try to keep the American economy in continued growth without releasing another round of dangerous inflation.

It can equally be taken for granted that the next American president will continue to practice détente with the Soviet Union, although shunning the word, and will probably try harder than has been done over recent years to refurbish the alliances with Western Europe and Japan.

Any doubt about substantial continuity of both domestic and foreign policy was largely removed shortly before the Republican convention opened when Ronald Reagan, who has been challenging President Gerald Ford for the Republican presidential nomination, picked as his prospective running mate a pro-labor liberal from the Northeastern state of Pennsylvania, Richard Schweiker.

That drummed the ideology out of the American political situation. Until that moment Mr. Reagan appeared to be a right-wing American conservative with chauvinistic overtones whose political support came almost exclusively from the upper economic classes. At that moment he joined his Republican rival, President Ford, and his possible Democratic rival, Jimmy Carter, in aiming his appeal at a broad American political spectrum.

\*Please turn to Page 12

## Ford won the party, now the battle begins

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For example, if you were making an eloquent speech that you had repeated five weeks before the mirror, and you were speaking on the podium of a

hall filled with 17,000 people, let alone three TV networks — and then, suddenly, the crowd began to yell, to rise from seats and wave banners, what would you do? Continue to talk? Or bow out?

That was what happened to Patricia Hutar, president of the National Federation of Republican Women, at 7:35 p.m. in one of a series of speeches that included John M. Connolly of Texas and House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona.

What set the vast crowd of jilley delegates off? Somebody trying to unfold a Ford banner near a Reagan banner in a situation so tense that it tipped the balance between respectability and hysteria. Speaker Hutar had to pause and finally the chairman resorted to the device of having the band crash out, "God Bless America," in which everybody joined.

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## The earth is shaking — but no more than usual

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Earthquakes have repeatedly struck world population centers this year, but the planet as a whole has not been heaving and shaking more violently than normal.

"There is no global pattern," says Don L. Anderson, director of California Institute of Technology's seismological laboratory. "It is just that these earthquakes have occurred in heavily populated areas."

The latest major earthquake was

Tuesday in the Philippines. There an earthquake jarred several scattered islands in the Colaba Sea in the middle of the night. But the extent of destruction was magnified by an 18-foot tidal wave that was created and swept over the islands of Mindanao, Sulu, Tawi, and Basilan. The Philippines lie on an active earthquake belt.

The Philippine quake registered 8.0 on the Richter scale of the U.S. National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colorado. This is considerably larger than the 7.5 magnitude earthquake which devastated the Tangshan industrial area northeast of Peking, China, on July 28.

(The Tangshan quake was mistakenly reported as 8.2.)

Earthquake reported early this year such as that which rocked Guatemala were considerably smaller, less than 7. Each year hundreds of quakes occur in this energy range, but most are centered in out-of-the-way places.

At the turn of the century, between 1880 and 1920, the world was racked with piteously violent earthquakes, says Dr. Anderson. At the same time, the earth's climate changed and its rate of rotation altered. The geologist feels these three are linked somehow. But this is not happening now, he says.



Highlights

Colored join apartheid protest. In South Africa the Coloreds (people of mixed race) have always been favored over the blacks. But now they too are joining in anti-government protests. Reporter June Goodwin has been talking to some of them to find out why. Page 8



The two-Bangladesh theory. While a disaster-free year and a more efficient government lightens the lot of the city-dweller, the country-dweller, part of the "other Bangladesh" goes hungry. Page 11

After the PLO setback, Israel hopes that with less reason to fear PLO reprisals, a new spokesman will emerge from among moderate Arab West Bankers. But meanwhile Lebanese Christians are planning to organize worldwide secret terrorism against the Palestinians. Page 9

N.Z. architect. What the people of Manila need, Ian Athfield decided, are easy-to-build houses adapted to the way they live. His concept has won him the prize in a world design contest. Page 18

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FOCUS

Movies — cruel to animals?

By David Starritt

In full color on wide screens around the world, Marion Brando broods himself in the saddle, aims, and hurls a vicious-looking weapon. In the next shot, the knife has apparently impaled a quivering dying rabbit.

From a spectator's-eye-view, it can be difficult to tell whether such a scene represents cruelty to animals or tricky camera work. But some humane organizations have stopped giving Hollywood the benefit of the doubt.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) has called for movie-industry volunteers to join an inside network of informants on the lookout for animal abuse. Meanwhile, the American Humane Association (AHA) keeps up a tally of alleged on-screen violations in its publication, Fresh Tracks.

In a recent major decision, the AHA ruled "unacceptable" Arthur Penn's film "The Missouri Breaks," which stars Jack Nicholson as a cattle rustler and Brando as a sadistic "regulator" who kills rustlers and, on occasion, rabbits.

In the movies, however, things are not always what they seem. Robert M. Sherman, coproducer of "Breaks," bristles at the

mere suggestion of inhumane treatment. The rabbit was acting, he told this newspaper, explaining that Brando's knife was replaced by a dummy made of plastic knifing needles and fastened to the animal with fishing line. The rabbit shed "the same fake blood we used for Marion Brando and Harry Dean Stanton," Mr. Sherman continued, "neither of whom were killed during the shooting of the picture."

These incidents recall the AHA "unacceptable" rating given to Richard Brooks' "Bleed the Bullet." The citation seemed reasonable at first, given some on-screen sequences including one in which an actor apparently knocks an animal unconscious with his fist. Yet author and animal lover Cleveland Amory came out publicly in support of the movie after seeing film clips that depicted how the shots were actually obtained. No cruelty had occurred, Mr. Amory maintained. Producer Sherman states similar film footage is available to bolster his defense of "The Missouri Breaks."

Such discrepancies have not deterred the HSUS "major campaign to identify cruelty to animals in the film industry," however. Speaking in Variety, the group's "wildlife

expert," Sue Pressman, reports "the number of HSUS informants within the movie industry is growing, as word spreads about HSUS's determination to prevent cruelty to acting animals."

Variety further notes that Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA), has forwarded an HSUS memo to MPAA associates. Mr. Valenti is quoted as recognizing "the extent to which the Humane Society . . . is checking through 'undercover agents' on instances of such cruelty. The society is turning to the law for prosecution and enforcement."

Similar trends can be spotted outside the United States, as well. In Sweden, long known for its liberal attitude toward explicit sex in film, state censors still crack down on violence, and are reported to have blocked the showing of a movie called "The Dove" until deletion of a short segment in which a shark almost catches a swimming cat.

All this could be part of a film tendency away from violence in general, as spearheaded by playwright Tennessee Williams, president of this year's Cannes Film Festival jury. Decrying cruelty in movies, Williams deplored the long-time practice of using violence to achieve "catharsis," or purging of the emotions, holding that brutality is not a permanent part of human emotional equipment. Williams's controversial speech did not prevent the violent "Taxi Driver" from taking top prize at the filmfest, however.

S. African discusses how to foster peaceful change

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The forces for nonviolent change in southern Africa — including white-ruled Rhodesia — are enormous, and for the United States and the rest of the world to ignore these forces is to add and abet violence. So says well-known South African author Laurens van der Post, a man with an empathic toehold in a dozen countries, who likes to do his writing in England.

AFRICAN VIEW

He says he cannot write in Africa although it is Africa that is at the pulse of his philosophy and books. When he returns to South Africa each year, he plunges into battles and gets involved with local issues, but he must return to England to be quiet and produce.

The United States, Mr. van der Post said in an interview at his eighth-floor London apartment near the Thames, could "turn the tide for freedom all over Africa by saying, 'Look here, we stand for the independence of Africa; we stand for what is right in Africa; we stand for what is not corrupt in Africa; and wherever there is any good in Africa we will reinforce it. But we will not brook any more exploitation of the grievances of Africans by outside sources.'"

"What happens in the world is a battle of good and evil," the author continued. "And come what may we make our stand. If there is no good, then we make our stand on what is least bad, and we defend it. Unless we get back to that basis, we're drifting back to another world war, and we're lost. We're with accomplices after the fact to this Marxist axiom that history can only be transformed by revolution and bloodshed and that the people's flag is deepest red."

U.S. rediscovery  
Saying that rediscovery of the spirit of the West depends on the United States, Mr. van der Post went on:

"I think the United States has a true passion for finding the right answers. I think that the way in which it exposed itself through Watergate to the outside world is not a sign of weakness but of immense spiritual strength. I think that the United States really wants a spiritual answer and therefore that ultimately this rediscovery of the classical spirit of the West depends on the rediscovery by the United

States of itself and of its power, and rediscovery of its courage and its wish to use that power, this gigantic power, not like a giant but in the interest of the world and humanity."

Mr. van der Post, who became a war prisoner in 1942 on the Japanese-held island of Java, cited that POW experience as the one which made him resolve within himself which things in life matter most.

But it was before World War II, when he was 21, that he became the first person to write a book that spoke against race prejudice in South Africa. He grew up there, where his ancestors had gone to live more than 300 years ago. One of 15 children, he lived on a farm in the heart of Afrikaans conservatism, where he developed an intimate knowledge of the relations between descendants of the Dutch settlers and the blacks.

Terrorism hit

Mr. van der Post said he thought that today the white Rhodesians are wrong, and South Africa's policy is wrong. "But as wrong as it is, I don't think it is so bad that you can justify the killing and terrorism [by guerrillas]."

"I can be changed in other ways," he said. "If 8 million black Rhodesians are really united and really mean to change the social pattern in Rhodesia, they can do it without violence, and they can do it in a few months by merely withholding their labor."

"In Angola a minority of strangers has taken over. Angola has more of a colony [now] than it has ever been in this century. It has been colonized, and the whole world stands by. If you are a Rhodesian, and you see the one-man, one-vote system used to impose a [black] minority dictatorship, would you be prepared to surrender yourself to a future like that? And what is more, would it be right for you to do it? Would it be right toward the rest of the Africans to put them in the hands of an inferior form of tyranny?"

"You can have a minority rule that is infinitely more democratic than a majority rule. You can say that Russia has majority rule — they get 80 percent of the vote at election."

Time for compromise

It is not too late for compromise in Rhodesia if the Rhodesians are left alone. If the rest of the world would stop interfering, Mr. van der Post argued. But if interference continues, "then we're heading toward another world war."

In the case of the Angolan civil war, things had deteriorated so much that Russia and Cuba were not even taken to the United Nations for invading a foreign country.

Mr. van der Post continued: "We must not believe that majority is right and minority is wrong. That might be right and wrongness is wrong. We've got to get away from this, because number is our greatest peril in the modern world. It is the peril of democracy. Because democracy in essence is based on the assumption that the rights of the minority are even more important than the rights of the majority."

Democracy difficult

"Democracy is the most difficult form of government that you could possibly have. That's why it's so difficult to work. And that's why it works so badly. Because it's a state of mind before it's a voting machine. And it's the most advanced state of mind you could possibly have because it presupposes that you have a kind of individual who has an individual relationship with a universal truth . . . and that he will not surrender this individual conscience to the keeping of any majority in the interest of the majority."

"And this kind of individual does not exist in the African scene except in very, very few numbers. And this is what we want to create, and then we can talk about majority rule."

One of Mr. van der Post's books, "Dark Eye in Africa," written more than 20 years ago, "was all about prejudice," he said. "If I were writing that book now, I would call it 'Dark Eye in the World.'"

New community

Mr. van der Post said he does not despair, however, because "I believe that ultimately our values are still the best and that they are accessible and that we will rediscover them."

"This is the thing that cheers me up more than anything else in life — that wherever I go in the world I find a new kind of bumpo going who already belongs to a world that doesn't exist as yet. We haven't got institutions to express it, but it's coming. . . . The future of Africa, like the future of the world, depends on this new community that one is trying to create, and I try to serve that."

Europe

Drought-plagued Britons demand a water strategy

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
Britain's worst drought in 250 years is forcing the government to develop a national water strategy in a hurry.

Even if rainfall in the autumn and winter is normal, water will be in short supply next spring. If the coming six months are as dry as the last six months have been, there could be a national disaster.

That is why Planning Minister John Silkin has urged the National Water Council to study steps to counter the drought.

Dairy farmers have been particularly hard hit. The Milk Marketing Board will stop all bottling in Britain at the end of the month because of the steep drop in milk deliveries.

"We're really worried about dairy farmers now because they haven't got enough feed to keep cattle through the winter," said Richard Butler, deputy director of the National Farmers' Union. Mr. Butler, who is touring the hard hit west country, spoke to journalists at Chillingham farm near Wimbome in Dorset.

Some things in Britain never seem to change, and drought or no drought, the grouse season officially opened on Aug. 12 in Scotland and northern England. Farmers fear that because of the tinderbox dryness of many of the moors, hunters could inadvertently start fires.

The water shortage is worst in western England. Citizens in south Wales have had their water supply cut off at night, and the water authority in Cardiff is saying standpipes — taps at street corners instead of in individual homes — may become necessary. Motorists going west from London are advised to take water with them for their radiators. Those pipes have long been banned.

So jittery have people become that when the

Wessex Water Authority rented a light spotter plane, there were rumors it was to spy on people hosing down their gardens. No such thing, the authority replied in some embarrassment; the plane was to spot suspiciously green patches in an otherwise desert landscape as evidence a waterpipe might be leaking.

On a more long-range basis, the drought has provoked demands for a national water grid to bring water from regions of plenty to those of scarcity. Of Britain's 10 regional water authorities, for instance, the Northwest authority has been relatively unaffected so far, although it has said it will ban hose pipes. A hose pipe with a sprinkler can use up to 100 gallons per hour — as much water as an average family would use in a day.

A national grid would be expensive and could lead to controversy between regions. Already, Welsh nationalists are angry that Wales has to do without water while its abundant resources are siphoned off in supply consumers and industry in the thirsty midlands.

Purification of brackish water, and even desalting of sea water, are being considered as the cost of water skyrocketed.

Water authorities say in homes the use of drinkable water for flushing toilets constitutes the greatest wastage of water. Thirty-five percent of an average family's water is used in this way. The Building Research Station at Garston, Hertfordshire, is experimenting with flushing systems that will use no more than five liters of water instead of the current nine liters.

Household consumers will be squeezed to keep up supplies to agriculture and industry. But even in these two essential economic fields, the realization is growing that water, so long regarded as almost free, is a resource too valuable to be squandered. Larger reservoirs are required, as are improvements to old equipment.



Giscard d'Estaing at odds with . . . Jacques Chirac

What went wrong with the Giscard-Chirac team?

By Jim Browning  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris  
Official Paris is abuzz with forecasts of a major government change at the end of this month or the start of September.

"The expectation, both in political circles and across a wide spectrum of the press, is that reform-minded President Giscard d'Estaing will ask his ambitious young Gaullist Prime Minister, Jacques Chirac, to resign."

The conservative news magazine, Le Point, with good contacts to the old-line Gaullist movement, reported last week that top presidential assistants and government functionaries have been ordered to cut vacation time short if necessary to be back in Paris by Aug. 20.

A break between Mr. Chirac and the President has been building for some months, according to political observers here. It stems from both political and personal differences between two strong-willed men.

Mr. Chirac was the protégé of former President Georges Pompidou, who called him "my bulldozer" because of Mr. Chirac's drive and long hours on the job.

After he was named Prime Minister by President Giscard d'Estaing in 1974, Mr. Chirac surprised most observers by swiftly taking control of the shattered and bickering Gaullist party.

Many analysts expected Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, an Independent Republican and not a Gaullist party member, to reconstitute the old government alliance in his own image. Instead, Prime Minister Chirac held the Gaullists together, notably in Parliament, where they are still predominant. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's party has remained in the parliamentary minority, allied to the Gaullists.



Spínola: not entirely welcome

The Gaullists have therefore been strong enough to force modification of some of the President's own proposals, such as the highly controversial capital gains tax, voted this year.

Moreover, Mr. Chirac and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing have displayed a sharp difference in style. The President appears disdainful to many of his high-ranking associates. He reportedly insists on being served first at government luncheons; and once, receiving Mr. Chirac and his wife, arranged for himself and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing to have more elaborate and comfortable chairs.

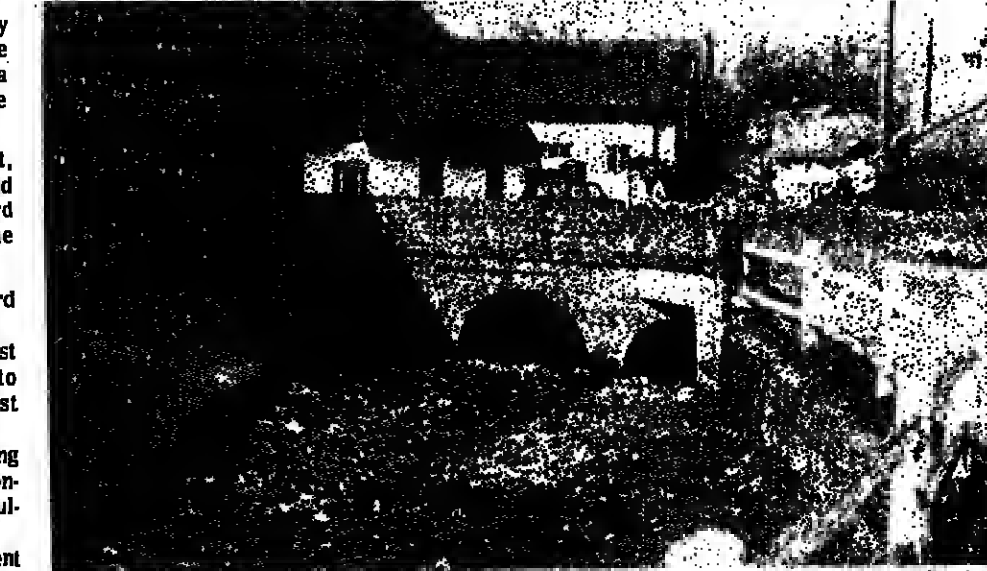
The President also insists on leaving for occasional long weekends or evenings, while Mr. Chirac works late.

When they began working together shortly after Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's election, the President and Prime Minister were seen as a pair of young men trying to breathe new life into the majority alliance.

If Mr. Chirac now breaks with the President, two important problems are posed: Who would replace him? And how would Mr. Giscard d'Estaing control the Gaullists, on whom he depends for parliamentary support?

Among the options facing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing are these:

1. To choose one of Mr. Chirac's Gaullist rivals as a new prime minister, in an effort to exert presidential authority and retain Gaullist support.
2. To choose a prime minister from among his own followers if he can find a way to control the allegiance of Mr. Chirac and the Gaullists without a Gaullist prime minister.
3. To retain Mr. Chirac in the government or even as Prime Minister. If so, other government changes could be expected.



Only shadows fill this parched riverbed in Hampshire, England

No homecoming party for Gen. Spínola

By Helen Gibson  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon  
The return of the monocléd ex-President Antonio de Spínola after 18 months in exile, combined with dissension in political circles and reshuffles at high military levels, has brought Portugal's political scene to a boil once again.

General Spínola's recent arrival on a TWA flight from New York aroused an irritated exclamation of "U! lmed" from Prime Minister Mário Soares and a storm of protest from the Communists and the far Left.

Leftist posters, graffiti, demonstrations, and angry outbursts in Parliament to the effect that General Spínola was a traitor, an assassin, and a Nazi were immediately unleashed. The Left's anger increased when General Spínola was detained in Caxias prison for only two days of questioning, then set free.

General Spínola became the first provisional president after the military coup overthrow in April, 1974, Portugal's outdated right-wing regime. Within five months, however, he re-

turned after an attempt to use the "silent majority" to retain law and order collapsed in the face of far Left and Communist berceades in Lisbon. He later fled to exile in Brazil when a coup seeking to halt Portugal's hard swing to the left flopped in the spring of 1975. He was immediately stripped of his rank by the pro-Communists who took control.

Mr. Soares had said many times that General Spínola could return to Portugal as long as he faced the charges against him. General Spínola was also implicated in the clandestine Liberation Army composed of rightist exiles and formed at the height of the Communist power in Portugal last year. But for Mr. Soares, it was the wrong time to have his offer taken up, for he was engrossed in seeing his new Socialist government program through its final debate in Parliament.

Although the Left reacted violently to General Spínola's return, most politicians to the right of the Communist fold that the flow of events since his departure has made him politically "ultrapassado," a favorite revolutionary word meaning "superseded."

The Communists' violent opposition to General Spínola reflects a somewhat ironic twist in Portugal's revolutionary history. When he took office, General Spínola insisted that the Communists share power with ministers in his Cabinet. The government formed by Mr. Soares denied the Communists such portfolios for the first time in the revolution.

To all appearances, the general public agrees with Mr. Soares on this anti-Communist stance. For after more than two years of revolution, most people say they are tired of leftist-provoked agitation and convulsions.

And General Spínola to some extent represents the unrest and uncertainty of the past period to many Portuguese, who have just dragged themselves to two elections to finally choose their government and President. Despite all the noise and flurry, it would seem that General Spínola's power base has dissipated because of this.

In the words of Labor Minister Marcello Ceu, "Spínola is today a man who lacks the importance he wanted to have."



## Moscow: just like any other big city (well almost)

By David K. Willis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
It is spectacularly easy to get lost in this huge, gray capital city of communism. It is also easy to get wet, to buy bread (loaves are provided so customers can poke and prod for freshness), to find a parking space (and a park) — and to lose some preconceptions about Moscow life.

It is hard for a first-time visitor to turn left in his car (forbidden on most main streets), to see while driving at night (only parking lights are allowed and street lighting is often poor), and to find a bus stop (often widely spaced).

These are some of this correspondent's first impressions of Moscow — a city whose daily life is still relatively little known to most people outside the Soviet Union.

## People well dressed

At first sight, all is deceptively familiar — lots of trucks, small Zhiguli passenger cars that look like Fiat, Moskvitches that look like most compacts, even some small station wagon models, trolley buses, neon lights (though they exude Leninism and the recent 25th Communist Party congress instead of cameras and airlines), and lots of people better dressed than I had expected. Men are in serviceable suits and shoes,



Lost in Red Square

women have bright print scarves, young people often wear either American jeans or the new Soviet jeans coming onto the market.

But beneath the surface, it is not the same at all, as getting from the British Embassy (across the Moscow River from the Kremlin) to the American Embassy a mile and a half away quickly proved.

"It's easy," I was reassured. "Walk over the bridge, up the hill to Kalinin Prospekt [street], catch the No. 2 trolley bus, get off at the ring road, and walk half a block."

Easy? The heavy clouds above the golden domes of the Kremlin opened up half way across the bridge. For the first time in three weeks I saw (and felt) rain. Just in from drought-stricken England, I had no raincoat.

## A wet crossing

The endless hill was a wall of water. The intersection at Kalinin seemed as wide as a football field. I crossed — to the wrong side. I could not find the bus stop. Once on a bus the honor system of paying the fare had to be quickly negotiated — the four kopecks (five and a half cents) in the slot, the ticket clicked out. Then a sprint through one of the many (and useful) pedestrian underpasses beneath major intersections, out into the rain again — on the wrong side of the ring.

Once at the embassy, the final indignity: Instead of routinely nodding at a Westerner, the Russian policeman at the gate clearly thought the drenched, harassed, panting figure before him was a Russian about to cause an international incident — and stopped me. I muttered and brushed past.

Nor is driving quite the same thing here. Unable to turn left at major intersections, I keep on going right and doubling back and losing the street I started with. I also almost lost an embassy. It was tantalizingly

close across a bridge — on the left. But I couldn't see how to turn left (I missed a smoky right-hand ramp back under the bridge) and was condemned to 15 minutes on another street that permitted neither left nor right turns for a half a mile.

Shopping for bread — freely available here in spite of recent shortages elsewhere in the Soviet Union — was interesting. Dark brown square loaves, long white loaves, assorted buns, are all laid out on racks. The approved procedure is to pick up one of the two-pronged forks provided and use its back (never its prongs) vigorously to test the consistency. Loaves cost only a few kopecks (about 25 cents each) and taste excellent. But it is not wrapped and there are no bags. You bring your own.

Parking spaces are easy to find, compared with any major Western city. I parked almost right outside the Foreign Ministry at 11 a.m. on a recent weekday. Much of the traffic seems on its way to government lots hidden away somewhere. Westerners can even park on some of the wide sidewalks.

At night — watch out. Stories are legion about collisions and bumps in the poor visibility — though, ironically, it is the law to switch on parking lights when going through an underpass in daylight.

## What the World Council of Churches learned from the Olympics

By Francis Renny  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Western churchgoers who maintain the churches have no business poking their noses into politics have been warned that in today's world it is no longer possible for them to escape it.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, at WCC headquarters in Geneva, Anglican Archbishop Edward Scott of Canada recalled the recent Olympic games in his own country to illustrate the fact.

The games had shown, he said, how the world now was totally politicized and how every public action now had its political implications. Suspicion, mistrust, and the imputing of wrong motives were everywhere. "In this kind of world," said Archbishop Scott, "the issue for the churches and the council is not whether they are going to be involved in political issues but rather what kind of influence they are going to seek to exercise in the inevitable involvement. Not to take action is, in the political realm, to act."

The WCC general secretary, West Indian Methodist Dr. Philip Potter, also underlined the need for the churches not merely to talk but to show themselves active against such evils as racism, militarism, sex discrimination, and the suppression of religious liberties. But Dr. Potter was even more concerned with what he saw as "a kind of apartheid" between the national churches and their congregations and the World Council. (One certainly notes the contrast between the enthusiasm of the professional ecumenists who represent the British churches at the WCC and the lack of interest in the world body shown by the average British congregation. The strongest reaction from the latter is usually one of suspicion, or a conviction that the WCC is subsidizing anti-white terrorists.)

## "Inner mutuality"

Dr. Potter said it was no use throwing around statistics about having 286 member churches in nearly 100 countries unless they really did share in the fellowship of the council and were aware of it.

Dr. Potter went on: "I consider it to be a primary task in the coming period to establish

much closer and more intimate relations with member churches. There is no future for the ecumenical movement or for the World Council unless there is this inner mutuality between the churches and the Council."

This might seem obvious and unexceptionable to Protestant listeners. Yet it aroused deep suspicion in certain other circles. For the ecumenical movement now has strong Russian participation. In spite of the atheist policy of the Soviet state, priests and laymen from both the Orthodox and official Baptist churches attend WCC functions regularly.

Nobody doubts they are there partly to uphold the Soviet view of détente without and discipline within, but perhaps because of the need to preserve détente and the appearance of devotion to the Helsinki agreement, they are proving more than usually reasonable at this present session.

It is noteworthy that the subject of religious freedom — which two years ago was almost anathema to them — now is a topic they are prepared to discuss. They have not even objected very loudly about the draft resolution within the WCC building of literature which is frankly anti-communist and dissident. But they have

fired some shots over the central committee's bow warning it off two particular proposals made by Dr. Potter and his advisers.

The first is for those closer contacts between the WCC and member congregations. "The Russians may be seeing this in terms of the direct molding of subordinate churches from the Geneva office to the Russian backwoods, or worse still, of the Russian congregations writing back speaking their minds. But there is more to this of an ecumenological nature."

## Russian objections

One Russian delegate said the idea of direct contacts was "both unconstitutional and uncanonical. The World Council of Churches," he said, "is a council of churches, and the churches shall not be bypassed." He was supported, significantly, by a noncommunist representative of the Greek Orthodox Church, and it then became clear that what was being objected to was not merely an un-Russian way of doing things but a "liberally un-Orthodox" approach. What the two have in common is a strong sense of hierarchy and what a Westerner might call "the proper channels."

The Greek, Professor Konidaris, explained that every local church owed its existence to the communion of its apostolically appointed bishop. "Nobody," he said, "can go into a local church and work there without the authority of the bishop."

The Russians' next objection, in the same area, was to the creation of any powerful new body charged with investigating violations of human rights and religious liberties. This they felt would be aimed permanently at them. They do not seem to object to discussions within one of the existing branches of the WCC like the Churches Commission on International Affairs. Already these organs have little time or staff to spare for effective action, and the Russians have dropped hints they would expect to have equal time for allegations of interference with religious liberties in the West.

For example, the appointment of Church of England bishops by the Prime Minister. Nevertheless, this reporter has the impression that the Russian delegates are no more puppets of the Kremlin. From time to time they appeal to other delegates to realize that they operate "under different social and cultural conditions" and that certain moves "only benefit atheist interests." One also gets the impression that from the Orthodox point of view his supreme value is not to protect the congregation but to preserve the sacred liturgy — the service within the sanctuary which must go on at all costs whatever the price.

## Manson case reopens

New trial ordered for one defendant;  
all now eligible to apply for parole

By Judith Frutkin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles  
In striking down the murder conviction and ordering a new trial for one of the Manson-cult followers, the California Appeals Court has:

• Virtually guaranteed the freedom of Manson family member Leslie Van Houten, perhaps as early as Thanksgiving.

Miss Van Houten, along with cult leader Charles Manson and two other followers, was convicted in 1971 on murder charges after the 1969 ritualistic "killing" of actress Sharon Tate and four friends and a millionaire supermarket owner, Nina Labanca, and his wife, Rosemary.

Under California law, the State Attorney General's Office has 10 days to appeal the reversal of her conviction and order for a new trial.

If an appeal is not made — or if the State Supreme Court refuses to review it — and if the district attorney's office decides to retry her, the new trial must be scheduled within 60 days.

According to her attorney, Paul Fitzgerald, Miss Van Houten could then be retried on the same charges or allowed to plead guilty in a reduced charge of second-degree murder.

But even if she is convicted again of murder, the average prison term served in the state is seven years. Since she entered prison on Dec. 9, 1969, that means she could be released in December.

In its ruling, the court also opened the door to parole hearings for cult leader Charles Manson and followers Susan Atkins and Patricia Krenwinkel. By reducing their death penalties to life sentences, the court has made the three automatically eligible for parole hearing to determine whether they should be set free.

According to a spokesman for the California Adult Authority, the state agency responsible for determining the actual length of prison sentences, the three automatically will come up for the hearings on December 9, 1976. However, he said, their release remains unlikely.

The Appeals Court rulings were announced here August 13 in a 238-page opinion. By a 2-1 split, the justices reversed Miss Van Houten's conviction — she was charged only in the La Bianca murders — on the grounds that she had been deprived of a fair trial. The court held that a mistrial should have been declared when her attorney, Ronald Hughes, accidentally drowned shortly before closing arguments began.

"Under our system of justice," Superior Judge Charles S. Vogel wrote in the majority opinion, "expediency is never exalted over the interest of fair trial and due process."

Testimony showed that Miss Van Houten had consumed a quantity of the hallucinogenic drug LSD on Aug. 9, 1969, the night she accompanied Charles Watson, Miss Krenwinkel, and Linda Kasabian (the principal prosecution witness, who was granted immunity on seven charges of murder and later set free) to the La Bianca home.

A psychiatrist testified that Miss Van Houten, the child of middle-class parents, had been a "bright and happy" girl, a homecoming princess and a good student until a boy friend introduced her to marijuana and LSD.

After that, he said, she drifted into a hedonistic, nomadic life that eventually united her with the Manson group.

At the California Institute for Women, about 40 miles from Los Angeles, Miss Van Houten apparently has been preparing herself for re-entry into society.

She has been visited regularly by sympathetic friends, including Mr. Fitzgerald, who has seen her on a bi-monthly basis since 1971.

For his part, Mr. Manson is undergoing a 90-day psychiatric examination in the state medical facility at Vacaville.

## Violence drives rifle lobby west

By Peter C. Stuart  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
One of the nation's most powerful lobbies — the National Rifle Association — is being driven west under a barrage of gun violence.

For a generation, the NRA's austere, black-marbled, eight-floor headquarters six blocks north of the White House has loomed an almost insurmountable obstacle to gun control in the United States.

The NRA's 380 employees, \$13 million annual budget, and 1 million members are generally credited to be more responsible than any other element of the "gun lobby" for legislatively gunning down attempts to curb the nation's 40 million privately owned handguns.

But now the NRA is moving from Washington to Colorado Springs, Colorado — perhaps partly a victim of its own success.

The nationwide tide of gun-related crime — more than 170,000 felonies per year committed with handguns, including over one-half of all homicides — has reached the hush of the gun lobby.

An NRA lobbyist was fatally shot two years ago. An artist on the staff of its magazine was wounded, and an editor twice the target of armed robbers. Six employees have been mugged going to and from work in the past year or so.

A spokesman says the impending move "has nothing to do with crime," but another NRA official concedes that the organization is seeking "a safer . . . environment."

The official reasons for leaving the capital are that the NRA is running out of space here; competition from the government makes it "hard to get good, quality help"; national attention from the move will help firm the fast-growing staff.

The gun-owners' organization plans to break ground for its new headquarters on a 22-acre site in Colorado Springs in November, and depart Washington in May, 1978.

But moving 1,500 miles from Washington is not expected to weaken the NRA's lobbying — among the most potent in town. Its lobbying arm, the Institute for Legislative Action, and its staff of 40 (more than double the manpower it had a year ago) will stay behind.

Chartered in the frontier days of 1871, the NRA moved from New York City to Washington in 1908, long before the recent influx of such lobbies. It built a modest, five-story townhouse in the 1930s up 16th Street from the White House at Scott Circle.

The NRA has long resisted controls on handguns in its District of Columbia home base, despite the weapon's increasingly prominent role in crime. More than 3,500 guns were confiscated here in 1974, most of them unregistered, and the gun has become the leading cause of death among Washington men under age 40.

The city council recently enacted a handgun law — reputed to be the toughest in the nation — banning possession of handguns by anyone except policemen, private guards, and those already holding registrations. But the law may be vetoed by gun-control opponents in Congress.

## A lush yellow lawn in your future?

By Robert M. Press  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Peoria, Illinois

Picture this: It's a warm summer afternoon in suburbia. Maples, elms, and oaks provide shady parasols along the street. Laughing children romp across bright yellow lawns and sprinklers alternately sputter and hiss as they refresh the yellow blades of grass. . . .

Yellow grass! That's no joke. Yellow lawns — and yellow farm crops — may one day grow better than traditional green ones, depending on changes in the ozone layer in the earth's atmosphere, says Dr. Herbert Dutton of the

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Yellow pigments in plants may have a greater "protective effect" than green ones against increased ultraviolet light caused by a thinner ozone layer, he said recently at the USDA's North Central Region research laboratory here.

Although scientists still are debating how much spray-can propellants and certain other materials are depleting the ozone layer, the USDA has found that increased ultraviolet light slows growth of some plants.

So, Dr. Dutton was asked recently to drop his other work and study the need to breed plants that get along well in increased ultraviolet light.

"Maybe grass and soybeans should be yellow or olive brown," he said. If his preliminary findings are verified, the idea of yellow plants being "aided" would be outmoded, he says.

Other USDA scientists already have found that increased ultraviolet light reduces the yield of some varieties of garden peas, cotton, and possibly cucumbers. Encouragingly, wheat and corn, two major sources of world food supply, seem "quite resistant" to similar increases, says Dr. M. N. Chittenden of the USDA's plant stress laboratory in Bellville, Maryland.

## Turkey debates:

## Catching terrorists is one thing — now what?

By Sam Cohen  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul  
The question of what Turkey should do with the two Palestinian guerrillas captured after a raid at Istanbul airport Aug. 11 has become a controversial issue here.

The controversy has arisen over statements by the Minister of the Interior Oguzhan Asilbek who said that Turkey would prefer to extradite the Palestinians since their action was not directed against this country. The minister said Lebanon was the only Arab state which had an extradition agreement with Turkey and suggested the two gunmen be handed over to it.

These remarks provoked sharp reaction from many Turks, including legal experts, who say that neither a Cabinet minister nor the government has the authority to extradite the terrorists. Under the Turkish penal code, the experts say, it is up to the court to rule whether the act of violence was politically motivated. If the court concluded that it was,

extradition of the guerrillas would be ruled out.

The two Palestinians have said under interrogation that they intended to avenge Israel's raid to rescue Israeli held hostage at Entebbe airport, Uganda. They caused the death of four passengers of an Israeli airliner including Harold W. Rosenthal, an aide of Sen. Jacob Javits (D) of New York.

Investigating prosecutor Nejat Urgan said (Aug. 18) he hopes to hand over the dossier of the inquiry to the penal court within the next few days. The court will have to try the Palestinians according to Article 49 of the penal code for deliberate multiple murder, he said. He will demand the death penalty.

The Minister of the Interior is accused by the local press, legal experts, and other officials and politicians of interference with Turkish law. His statements have put Suleyman Demirel's government in an embarrassing position.

Mr. Asilbek is a member of one of the coalition government parties, the Muslim Fundamentalist National Salvation Party, which advocates strong ties with the Arab world. It is

assumed that the minister was speaking for himself and his party and that his remarks do not represent government policy. In fact the government has not discussed or taken any decision on the matter and Premier Demirel has stated that whatever the laws require will be done.

The government's embarrassment is caused by the fact that Turkey is eager to develop its relations with the Arab countries, particularly Libya. Turkey also has authorized the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) to open an office here.

Some Turks think that sentencing of the terrorists would not only damage Turkey's ties with the Arabs but also open Turkey to the danger of Palestinian guerrilla retaliation.

But the government has to take into account other factors. Turkey faces the problem of political violence and believes in a firm attitude against terrorism. The Turks also know that the West would be unhappy if the two guerrillas were set free.

Although the issue has caused heated debate here, most observers think Turkey will not yield to Arab pressure and will fulfill the legal requirements regarding the two terrorists.

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# United States

## They're busy cleaning house at the FBI

By Clayton Jones  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Leftover cobwebs of the old FBI are finally being swept away in new moves by bureau director Clarence M. Kelley — less secrecy, no illegal acts, and no holdovers from the J. Edgar Hoover days.

Morale is low among many FBI agents, admits Mr. Kelley, as two investigations near an end and FBI burglaries and possible fiscal wrongdoing. But to restore integrity and effectiveness to the nation's top law enforcement agency, Mr. Kelley announced:

- FBI probes of political groups with leftist or violent leanings will be no longer handled as domestic security problems but as regular criminal cases.
- FBI use of informants — often accused of provoking crimes rather than stopping them — will be "loosely controlled," Mr. Kelley says they do not meet present needs.
- Two, top chiefs in the FBI, both four-decade veterans and considered aligned with Hoover policies, have left.

Mr. Kelley announced the retirement this

month of Thomas J. Jenkins, deputy associate director for administration. Last month he fired Nicholas P. Callahan, associate director, who was implicated in the current investigations.

• A permanent FBI group will investigate internal misdeeds, reporting directly to the director. The special team is patterned after the new Office of Professional Responsibility in the Justice Department. Mr. Kelley says some FBI officials lied to him about FBI break-ins conducted after 1968.

Other recent decisions signal Mr. Kelley's thrust for FBI change. For example the number of domestic intelligence cases has dropped from 22,000 to 4,000. Many are closed out when no crime is found.

Promotions within the bureau are no longer made on an "old boy" basis — as Mr. Kelley says — but by a panel of FBI officials. And Mr. Kelley follows their every recommendation.

"If there's linen to be cleaned in our household, we should clean it ourselves," said the FBI director. "We have not dodged, we have not covered up."

New procedures have cut down the number of FBI investigations to a "core" of worthy



FBI director Clarence Kelley

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

### Opening up the FBI: burglaries banned; informant policies reassessed

cases while the rate of convictions has gone up. "We want to put behind bars those who are most influential in the crime world," Mr. Kelley says.

Investigations of foreign agents have been

stepped up, the FBI chief adds, with court and attorney general approval, in cases where surveillance is needed on a foreign power or a spy. Congress seems near granting wiretap powers to the bureau.

## Business prepares to make hay when the sun shines

By Harry B. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The United States solar industry, riding an energy wave of the future, is beginning to boom. But a lion's share of solar patents and research money is being scooped up by large corporations.

Does this portend a solar energy monopoly, similar to that exercised by giant oil firms — some of whom now are buying into the solar field?

Dr. James Sullivan, of the Center for Science in the Public Interest in Washington, notes the following:

"Of 47 patents for solar heating devices assigned since the mid-1960s, 30 have gone to big corporations — primarily energy or aerospace firms."

Since 1960, adds Dr. Sullivan, 28 patents have been granted for thermal electric power generation, utilizing solar energy devices. "All but three have gone to large firms," he says.

Mobil Oil, notes Dr. Sullivan, has acquired an 80 percent interest in Tyco, a leading developer of solar photovoltaic cells.

### Mobil backing belated

True enough, says Dr. A. I. Mavsky, executive vice-president of the merged firm. But without Mobil money, he adds, Tyco could not have generated the "enormous funds" required to manufacture and market the devices on a commercial scale.

"Essentially," says a Senate staffer, "small solar firms buy their raw materials (copper, glass, etc.) from large corporations, assemble them into collectors, and market them."

Now a new element — tax credits — enters the picture. Both the Senate and House tax bills — still to be resolved in conference — contain a tax credit up to \$2,000 for homeowners installing solar equipment to heat or cool their dwellings.

No tax bill may emerge from Congress this session. But, a solar tax credit almost certainly will be included in whatever bill finally is passed, close observers believe.

Then, "big corporations, already making the bits and pieces, will move into the solar industry in a larger way," a Senate staffer says.

### Conspiracy doubted

This same source — whose activities support small business — doubts the often-voiced theory that major energy corporations wish to

stifle solar-energy development to protect their investments in nuclear and fossil fuels.

Corporate giants, he believes, may step smartly into solar development as soon as the market, now being tested by smaller firms, expands.

Several sources predict that some small solar firms, now developing advanced technology, will become giants in their own right — as Xerox, TRW, Polaroid, and Texas Instruments did in their respective fields.

Solar energy, all sources agree, is on the verge of a boom, whose end result should be fuel savings for the nation and reduced energy costs for consumers.

## Kevin is in an institution. What rights does he have?

By Robert M. Presa  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

At 15, Kevin Bartley was put into a Pennsylvania mental institution by his mother, against his will. He was not released for two years.

A 10-year-old retarded youth was left in a state institution in western Pennsylvania for two weeks while his family went on vacation. Ten months later, the boy was still there, unclaimed by his parents.

Do such children have a constitutional right to be represented by a lawyer before they are committed to a mental institution?

This is an issue in a case involving young

Bartley which the U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to rule on. Various mental health organizations are describing it as a "landmark" case.

Thousands of children are committed involuntarily each year to mental institutions in 38 states which have procedures similar to those of Pennsylvania which are under challenge.

Approximately 110,000 persons, many of them minors, are locked up involuntarily in mental institutions each year, according to the American Bar Association's Commission on Mental Disability.

Two weeks ago in an unusual move for it in the field of mental health, the ABA filed a friend of the court statement with the Supreme Court in the Bartley case, supporting arguments for constitutional "due process" protections in the commitment of minors to mental institutions.

The National Association of Mental Health (NAMI) and several other groups have filed similar statements in the case urging a review of commitment procedures.

"Lots of kids probably sign in voluntarily [to a mental institution] because they are persuaded by their parents that it is the best thing to do," says Richard Hunter, director of programs for the NAMI. Such a commitment "appears to be voluntary when in fact it is not," he said in a telephone interview.

Last summer a U.S. district court ruled that the procedures under which Kevin Bartley and four other minors were committed to the Havertown State Hospital in Pennsylvania are unconstitutional. The court ruled that a lawyer must appear at commitment hearings. The state appealed the decision. If the Supreme Court rules against the state, it would raise two questions:

- If commitment is blocked through legal counsel, how do parents cope with a child who may have mental problems?
- If more alternatives to state institutions are needed (as many say they are), will state or federal governments find the funds for them?

As a result of legal pressure and changing concepts of mental health care, mental institutions are "between one-third and one-half full today" than they were several years ago, says Jerome J. Shestak, chairman of the ABA's commission.

This is "progress with a question mark," he says. Many mental institutions today are still "snake pits," he adds, and many persons released from them are not getting the help they need later for lack of counseling or smaller live-in programs in their community.



### Jimmy Carter on gifts: 'No thank you for the brass peanuts'

By John Dillon  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The gifts are pouring in — peanut jewelry, hand-made flags, lucky horseshoes, Amy dolls — and the Carter camp is baffled.

Even since Jimmy Carter won the Democratic presidential nomination, bags full of gifts from every state and from abroad have rained upon his national headquarters in Atlanta and his home in Plains, Georgia.

It's an outpouring of homey talent: hand-crafted dolls for young daughter Amy, home-made handbags for wife Rosalynn, hand-painted tie clasps for the candidate.

An Ohioan even sent a band-made, three-foot gavel inscribed with the names of all the previous presidents.

The deluge of gifts is something even Jimmy Carter, and even an embattled presidential candidate, can't resist.

First of all, Mr. Carter has vowed that "absolutely no gifts will be accepted" after he is sworn in as president. So if the item is not absolutely necessary, he really cannot keep it.

But the gifts received so far, but that presents a financial problem. Some of the gifts — like a massive, chrome-plated horseshoe from Switzerland — are heavy, and the postage could eat up valuable campaign funds.

It's embarrassing too, because so many of the items are obviously sent with warm feelings. It almost seems rude to send them back. While staffers try to formulate a firm policy, most of the gifts are being stored in a room at

### After PLO setback:

## Will moderate Arabs speak for Palestinians?

By Jason Morris  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

The fall of Tel al-Zaatar refugee camp in Beirut to Lebanese Christians may end the Palestine Liberation Organization's preeminence as sole bargaining agent of the displaced Palestinian Arabs.

This is the view and hope being nurtured by veteran Israeli observers at the contentious Middle East scene.



By Sven Simon

### Arafat: less credible than before

### Lebanese ask:

## 'Where are the Americans?'

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

A widely held view here is that the United States is absent, callous, and impotent in the face of 18 months of suffering and an estimated 100,000 killed and wounded in the Lebanese civil war. This is more than the total casualties of all four Arab-Israeli wars since 1948.

An alternative view is that held by some sophisticated politicians, including liberal Maronite Christian leader Raymond Eddé. He repeatedly accuses the United States, Israel, and Syria of being behind a plot — being actively carried out by Syria, he says — to crush the Palestinian movement, partition Lebanon, and establish American hegemony in the Middle East.

From the Syrian official who says, "Nothing can be expected from Washington in the way of peace efforts until after the November presidential election," to the little Lebanese Armenian girl watching her more fortunate brother sail away on a freighter to safety with relatives in Europe, many people here ask bitterly, "Where are the Americans, and the power for good they used to exercise in the world?"

Regardless of such emotional statements, the visible profile of the United States and of President Ford's appointed representatives here has dropped so low as to virtually vanish.

The bleak record of gradual relinquishment of U.S. responsibility and ability to influence the situation here is more than just a story of piecemeal evacuations of American citizens, or the half-hearted recitations of slogans about the "abhorrent violence" and "opposite of the partition of Lebanon."

It is also, many argue, a dismal chronicle of failure to foresee disaster, protect friends, or promote constructive U.S. influence. U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is widely and personally blamed here (as he is in Greece and Turkey for the Cyprus impasse and Greek-Turkish strife) for the continuation of the war.

It was cogently expressed in the Jerusalem Post by Amran Sahadi, an Arab citizen of Israel who serves as the English-language Daily's chief commentator on Middle Eastern affairs.

Mr. Sahadi believes the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has two choices — to "capitulate" to the Syrians, who intervened in Lebanon on the Phalangist-Christian side, or to "abandon Lebanon."

Commenting on the latter alternative, Mr. Sahadi writes:

"If they leave Lebanon, as they did Jordan five years ago, the PLO's reputation might be expected to relocate in the next largest concentration of Palestinians elsewhere in the Arab world — the oil-rich Arab states of the Persian Gulf."

"In addition to Libya, Iraq would be more than ready to help."

The first sign that the PLO's "military and political credibility has been shattered" (he writes) may be seen in reports that Arab foreign ministers meeting at the fifth nonaligned summit on Colombo, Sri Lanka, turned down a PLO proposal for expelling Israel from the United Nations.

Adoption of a modified condemnation of Israel dwelling on its alleged failure to implement UN resolutions indicates that PLO influence is not what it was before the setbacks sustained in the Lebanese civil war.

The absence of PLO chief Yasser Arafat from the Colombo proceedings was another source of embarrassment. A PLO spokesman in Beirut was quoted as having said he "did not know" if Mr. Arafat could attend.

Israel's interest in seeing the PLO replaced



Steps to Damascus Gate, Jordan

### West Bankers: will fear of the PLO be less inhibiting?

by less doctrinaire representatives of the Palestinians is self-evident. In this connection, Israeli have noted that although several hundred Arabs in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan staged a demonstration mourning Tel al-Zaatar's fall, the vast majority of the area's million residents remained passive.

This could signify existence of an as-yet untapped reservoir of potential negotiators — local West Bank Palestinian Arab leaders who could not risk reprisal at the hands of PLO agents for responding to Israeli invitations to work out new political arrangements.

PLO pressure has prevented moderate West Bankers from considering proposals by Israel for regional autonomy, home rule, or elevation of local control above the municipal level.

On the other hand, Mr. Safadi of the Jerusalem Post foresees a PLO reversion to terrorism not only against Israeli targets but also conceivably against those of Arab and Western European states.

"It is more likely to try to salvage its credibility by resorting to stepped-up terrorism in the world at large," he writes. "as was the case with the attack on an El Al plane in Istanbul and the earlier hijacking of an Air France plane to Entebbe."

Meanwhile, the Israelis undoubtedly would be pleased to see Lebanon partitioned de facto between Christians and Muslims with a Syrian presence in the fertile Bekaa valley and a consequent Israeli presence in southern Lebanon.

Under these conditions, Israel has been increasing the influx of workers through the so-called "good fence" from the villages of southern Lebanon as well as that of wounded Lebanese citizens.

Israel has established a new relationship with Lebanon's Maronites which observers here believe will be more open than ever with the apparent weakening of the PLO in the strife-torn republic to the north.

## Worldwide terrorism planned by Lebanese rightists

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Lebanon's civil war has sparked plans for a clandestine, worldwide Maronite Christian terrorist organization, aimed at sacred warfare against the Palestinian Arabs and their supporters.

The plans were discussed at a meeting in Bogotá, Colombia, in July, attended by a hand full of Lebanese émigrés from South America, West Africa, and the United States and representatives of extremist Lebanese Christian groups.

A source with direct knowledge of the Bogotá meeting said the proposed organization would be activated only "if the Palestinians really get out of hand" following capture August 12 of their major stronghold in the Tel al-Zaatar refugee camp in east Beirut.

Another source with less direct knowledge described the nascent group as "having some characteristics of Israel's Massad [the Israeli secret overseas intelligence agency], the special operations branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and, if you like, the former Secret Army Organization (OAS) in Algeria." The OAS was a French settler group which in 1960-62 tried unsuccessfully to block Algerian independence and later to assassinate French President de Gaulle.

Allusions to Israeli counterterror tactics may not be empty threats. Especially from 1970 to 1973, Israeli commandos tracked down and murdered confirmed or suspected Palestinian terrorists and guerrillas. Intelligence agents in such cities as Paris, Rome, Moscow, and Cologne.

This was one of the Israeli responses to Palestinian and international terrorism. More ro-

cently, such terrorism is bought by the Maronites here to be the work of what they call "the international left" — Cubans, the Japanese "Red Army," the gang headed by the Venezuelan "Carlos" and others, all of whom the Maronites now think are lighting on the side of the Palestinians against them in Lebanon.

Some, they say, were captured when the beleaguered Tel al-Zaatar camp was overrun. Although the Soviet KGB (secret service) has been careful to cover the tracks of any involvement in the Lebanese conflict, right-wing Christian officers told this reporter their men had captured and then killed a Russian agent or technician at Tel al-Zaatar about five weeks before its fall. He carried no identification papers, but spoke fluent Russian and only a little broken Arabic, they added.

The Maronite group, if finally activated, might try to operate among Palestinian and other Arab émigrés in Persian Gulf oil states, the Americas, and in West Africa. It would strike at sources of arms and money for Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization, as well as at extremist splinter groups.

Both leading Christian parties here, the Phalange controlled by Pierre Gemayel and his sons, and the national liberals of ex-president Camille Chamoun, could furnish recruits, although the party leaderships officially frown on terrorism outside Lebanon.

An anti-Palestinian terrorist brigade might not carry an open Maronite label. It might carry heavy membership of more extraliberal Maronite groups like the Guardians of the Cedars and the Lebanese youth movement.

On the clerical side, the League of Maronite Monks, controlled by Father Charbel Kasas, now touring the United States to win support for the Maronite cause, would fall under suspicion of the leftists whether or not it were actually involved.



# Asia

## New, super scandal may be brewing in Japan

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

Could a bigger scandal than the Lockheed affair be looming for Japan?

A leading adviser to Prime Minister Takeo Miki charges that some of the politicians who are pushing for the ouster of Mr. Miki are hoping, through the Prime Minister's replacement, not only to cover up disclosures emerging from the Lockheed scandal but also to conceal an equally unsavory series of payoffs involving South Korea.

"The cover-up is also aimed at a ROK [Republic of Korea] scandal," the highly placed informant told this reporter. "But in this case the money originates with the Japanese taxpayer."

He asserted that significant portions of the money given by Japan to financial and technical assistance to the Park Chung Hee regime in South Korea had found its way back into the pockets of politicians belonging to Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Other sources are convinced that if all the financial connections between LDP politicians and governments in Southeast Asia were revealed, it would make the Lockheed affair, which involved some \$12 million in bribes paid over a period of a number of years, look like chicken feed.

In the past, Japanese leaders have successfully covered up scandals such as the one involving the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. But

Prime Minister Miki, who has a reputation for being the "Mr. Clean" of the LDP, appears determined not to interfere with the prosecutors as they go about gathering evidence.

On July 27 they detained former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on suspicion of having illegally received 500 million yen (\$1.66 million) while in office from the Japanese agent for Lockheed. Further arrests of politicians and former officials are expected.

Despite his resignation nearly two years ago because of alleged financial irregularities, Mr. Tanaka had continued to head the largest and wealthiest of the factions in the LDP. Most Japanese political analysts, who have grown cynical over the years, had thought it inconceivable that such a powerful political figure would be arrested in connection with the Lockheed affair.

Mr. Miki now has a clear majority of his own party as well as many influential businessmen arrayed against him. Several LDP leaders have openly called for his resignation on the grounds that he is incapable of leading the party in the lower house elections expected before the end of this year.

But the Prime Minister has gained considerable public support for his decision to demand a full investigation of the Lockheed affair. A recent survey published by one of the country's leading newspapers, the Asahi Shimbun, showed that 85 percent of those polled demanded the disclosure of the names of all high government officials suspected of taking Lockheed bribes.

## Suspensions grow about S. Korea's powerful lobby

By Peter C. Stuart  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The "South Korean Lobby" — for Americans a permanent and powerful reinforcement of the country for which they marched into battle 20 years ago — is coming under mounting attack here.

The target is a shadowy network of lobbyists, promoters, the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), and the nationalistic evangelism of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon — all aimed at keeping alive United States military and economic support for an ally which increasingly has become a repressive dictatorship.

The occasionally heavy-handed tactics of the lobby show signs of straining the tolerance of South Korea's stoutest Western defender.

## How Peking ended its earthquake alert

By Ross H. Munro  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
© 1976 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking  
The shantytowns where most of Peking's citizens have lived since the severe July 28 earthquake are starting to disappear rapidly after officials called them off the 17-day earthquake alert.

After days last Monday morning, people in many areas of the city were carrying their beds back to their homes and taking apart the tent-like shelters made of poles, boards, plastic sheeting, reed mats, and bricks. Most of the people neatly piled the materials on the sidewalks or carried them back to their buildings, but it was clear that a massive cleanup of dirt and debris will be required.

Later that Monday morning most of the remaining shantytowns, but many of them were expected to be taken down later in the day. At least a few shantytowns will probably remain for a considerable length of time because some people have reportedly been told that they must continue living on the streets until their homes are repaired.

A House of Representatives subcommittee is investigating a wide range of murky activities — including allegations that the KCIA operates as a "secret police" in this country, intimidating Korean-Americans critical of the Seoul government; and that it has ties with Mr. Moon's Unification Church. More hearings are scheduled next month.

The Department of Justice reportedly is readying legal action on such charges — shuffling for years among the State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, and itself. Justice declines comment on pending cases, but an aide of the House subcommittee on international organizations says the department is "looking into various allegations" raised by the panel's hearings.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is probing charges the South Korean Government bribed two congressmen, Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo (D) of New York and Rep. Robert L. Leggett (D) of California, members of the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee and Armed Services Committee, respectively. Also under examination is their friendship with a Korean-born clerk of House Speaker Carl Albert, Miss Suzi Park Thomson.

South Korea's legal problems in this country are compounded by hints of approaching political problems. Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter, the 24-1 leader in national polls, has said he would "pull out" of the country (in five to seven years) the 40,000 American troops and hundreds of nuclear weapons based in South Korea.

Preventing just such a pullout is the chief preoccupation of the South Korean lobby. Its weapons of persuasion include: an estimated 40 KCIA agents plus an unknown number of what a congressional investigator calls "strong-arm operatives" working with them; frequent trips to South Korea for congressmen; Capitol Hill lobbying; and well-financed public relations campaigns by followers of the Rev. Mr. Moon.

The lobby's guardianship, he says, is vast — American economic and military aid to South Korea since World War II of \$12 billion (more than to any other country except South Vietnam), and American business investment there larger than that by any other nation except Japan.

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# Bangladesh

## Anarchy retreats from the city — but not from the village

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Dacca, Bangladesh

For once there is some good news coming out of Bangladesh.

Last year was the first since this crowded south Asian country gained independence in 1971 that some kind of natural calamity — cyclone, floods, drought — did not strike to obliterate crops.

With favorable weather the warehouses are overflowing with grain.

In addition there have been some improvements that can be credited to the country's much-criticized governments. Before his assassination last year, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the once-popular father figure and President of Bangladesh, summoned the courage to devalue the currency and impose credit controls to help curb inflation.

The Army-supported politicians who took over from Sheikh Mujib increased the efficiency of the government to a degree by bringing back a number of talented civil servants who had been previously ousted for political reasons. And the military men who took control nine months ago sharply reduced the high-level corruption and smuggling that had drained much of the country's wealth.

A visitor returning to Dacca, the Bangladesh capital after more than a year's absence finds that the ramshackle city looks neater, cleaner, and more efficiently run. (A price was paid for this, of course. Some of the neatness, as well as a reduction in the number of beggars roaming the streets, can be attributed to the Mujib government's brutal eviction and subsequent transfer of tens of thousands of slum dwellers to camps outside the city.)

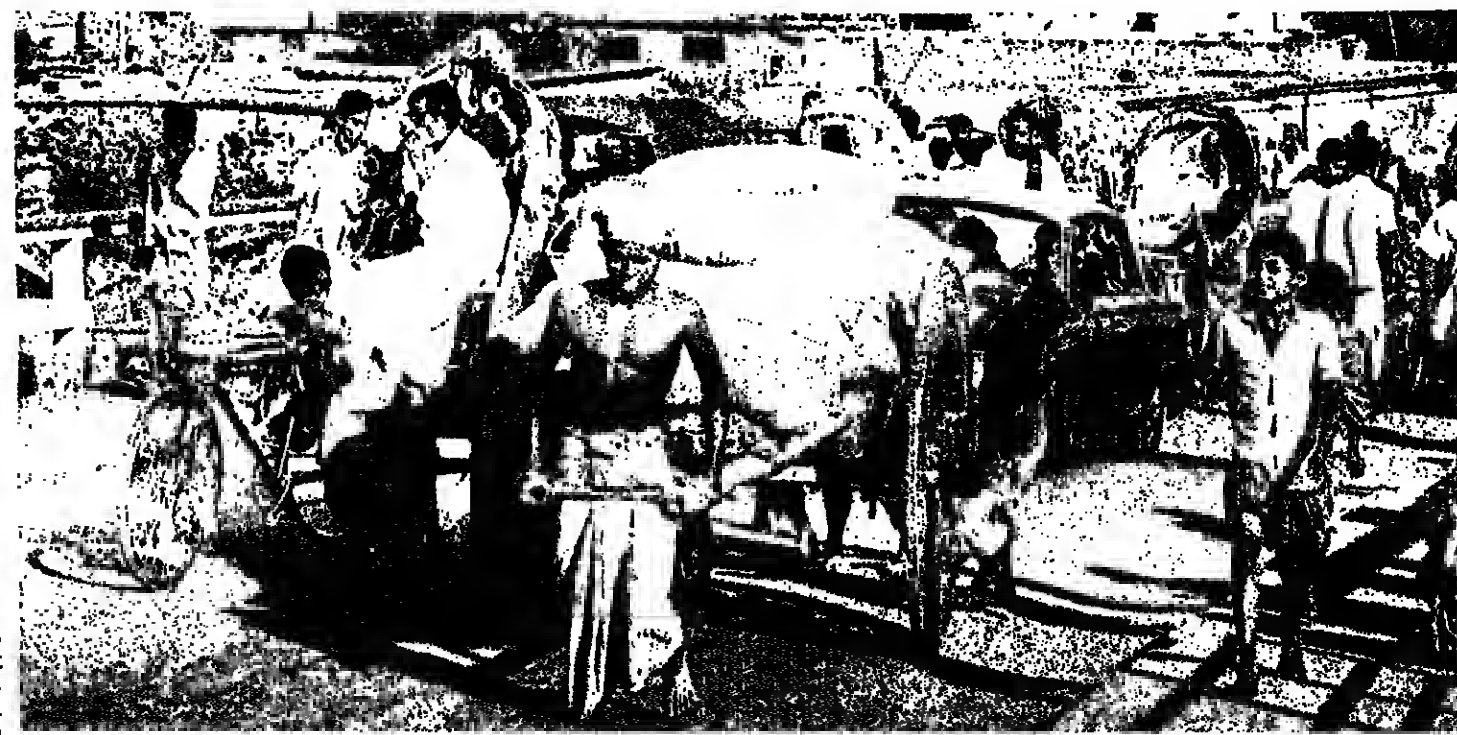
In the 45,000 villages, things are far from under complete control. Dissidents and desperate men of every imaginable variety continue to kill off politicians and landowners. But when compared with the near chaos and high rate of assassinations of the Mujib period, the "new order" situation seems to have definitely improved.

In short, Bangladesh has gained a breather from what appeared to be a plunge toward anarchy. Whether the military elite now in control and their allies in the civil service will be able to take advantage of what the World Bank described recently as the "current favorable circumstances" is another question.

The military rulers are far from free to devote themselves fully to economic development. They remain preoccupied, first with dissent from within the armed forces, and second with a whole range of disputes involving Bangladesh's big neighbor, India.

The Indians are accused of supporting Bangladeshi dissidents in their raids on Bangladeshi border outposts and of diverting more than a fair share of water from the Ganges River through India's massive Farakka Barrage, thus causing a scarcity of water needed for farming, fishing, industry, and river transportation.

Even if the government can keep in check the JSD as well as the Indian-supported guer-



Photos by Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

### A year free from natural disaster means ample grain for the cities

In sizable sections of Bangladesh. The Indians, for their part, appear deeply suspicious of Bangladesh's new friendship with China and its dependences on aid from the United States and other Western donors for its economic survival.

An indication of how fragile the situation remains is the widespread fear in Dacca that if the current "interim" government keeps its promise to hold elections next year, it will bring nothing but a renewal of conflict and trouble.

Most Bangladesh political parties are cooperating with the martial law authorities, but one is regarded as a distinct enemy. This is the Jeyo Samjantrik Dal or National Socialist Party, which is usually referred to simply as the JSD.

Although the JSD appears to be disorganized and highly factionalized, the military authorities take it seriously. They recently opened a secret trial at the heavily guarded central jail of a number of JSD members who were linked with a rebellion in the Army last year. The special military tribunal sentenced to death Lt. Col. Abu Taher, commander of the JSD's military arm and a longtime ally of the country's current military strongman, Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, the Army Chief of Staff. The Colonel and General Zia apparently had argued over a list of demands for radical change toward a classless Army being made by the JSD.

Even if the government can keep in check the JSD as well as the Indian-supported guer-

illas it is combating along its borders, there is considerable doubt that it can reverse the deteriorating economic situation in the rural areas, where population growth continues to outstrip resources and the number of landless farmers is steadily growing.

An estimated 40 percent or more of the people still fell to get anything close to an internationally accepted minimum of food, and a similar proportion of the agricultural labor force is now landless. The ration system now in force distributes food at subsidized prices to the city dwellers and not to the needy majority in the countryside.

Representatives of a number of aid-giving countries and institutions are convinced that the only way to get the Bangladesh Government to make the tough decisions required to improve the lot of the rural poor is to begin to reduce sharply the flow of their food aid. They argue that the current high level discourages the government from pursuing a more vigorous rice procurement program and depresses food prices, thus giving the farmers less incentive to grow more.

The aid also provides, through food sales to ration-card holders, an important segment of the government's revenue. And this, say some aid donors, allows the government to avoid getting on with the difficult task of working toward self-sufficiency through the collection of taxes. Finally, it is noted that the government has now so much food in stock that it is likely to lose a considerable portion to rot, rot, and pests through a lack of adequate storage facilities.

"They've got to learn to manage food grain and not just beg for it," said one foreign specialist.

The government argues, however, that it requires sizable surplus stocks to guard against unforeseen calamities.

The government has declared family planning, or population control, to be its "No. 1 priority." For a country as small as the American state of Wisconsin with 80 million people, the world's eighth largest population, that makes good sense. And there is no lack of birth-control devices or funding. The World Bank-led aid consortium, the United Nations, and the U.S. Agency for International Development are providing \$66 million in assistance for this program alone.

But most of the government's family-planning field workers appear to lack adequate motivation, and the government has yet to develop an effective program for the distribution of the birth-control devices. Many observers argue that as long as life in Bangladesh remains highly uncertain and farmers see their future security in their children, they are going to continue to have large families.

While there have been several changes of government in Dacca in less than a year, in the countryside it sometimes appears that there has been no change at all.

"Basically, nothing has changed," said one Bengali who has done research in the rural areas and grown cynical in recent years. "Only the name of the king has changed."

"There are people who have a two-Bangladesh theory," said a diplomat in Dacca. "There are a couple of million in the elite, mostly in the cities, versus tens of millions out there in the 'other Bangladesh.'"

"If I were part of the elite, I'd be worried that this other Bangladesh would come and eat me up," he said.

Said another diplomat, "Anyone using Western logic would think this place would be ripe for revolt. But I don't think it is."

I asked the overseer of the group of farmers who were earning a little extra money digging a fish tank, or reservoir, north of Dacca under U.S.-aid financing why there was no revolt. Those whom I had interviewed looked more fortunate than many Bengalis, but they complained that their ebbs were empty half the year and that those of them who had land were being forced to sell it.

"Yes, they are getting poorer and poorer," the overseer replied. "But they say, 'If I am poor, it is because Allah willed it.'"

Some people argue that this fatalism gives the country the strength to keep muddling through. But in the Bangladesh Army, there are young and less fatalistic men clamoring for reform. It is from that quarter, and not from the rural fronts, that the immediate threat to the military rulers lies.



Out in the countryside, the 'other Bangladesh,' hunger is rife







# World Food: politics keep hungry from being fed

By Richard M. Harley  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Like a rocket lift-off delayed by technical difficulties, some key international efforts to tackle the (still perilous) world food situation seem unable to get off the ground.

The establishment in June of a \$1 billion International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to help developing nations increase their agricultural investments, represents "one of the greatest achievements in international economic cooperation," says Dr. John Hannah, executive director of the World Food Council (WFC). However, the fund remains inoperative with \$45 million in contributions.

The World Food Program (established to implement proposals for yearly food aid made by the 1974 World Food Conference) has received \$2 million from cereal grain commitments (the target was \$10 million), and funds exceeding the \$400 million goal for 1975-76 by \$200 million. But Thomas C. M. Robinson, the program's executive director, says no consensus has yet been reached between developed and developing nations on placing the aid programs on a firm footing.

Little progress has been made toward establishing either the emergency food reserves endorsed by the World Food Council in its June meeting (a minimum of 500,000 tons of grain), or any of the proposed reserves systems, according to Peter Hoadley, a Washington spokesman for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

If the countdown for launching these programs seems to have frozen up, political interests may be a major source of the refrigeration. At an Ivory Coast meeting of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECSDC), UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim stressed a need for governments to divorce politics from development aid giving. This, he said, along with the easing of entrance of poorer nations into its markets of industrialized nations, will be necessary if developing countries are to attain more self-sufficiency in the long run.

However, cables from the Secretary-General to the some 90 member nations of IFAD to raise the \$83 million needed to put the fund into effect, have brought only one (inconclusive) response. And ministers of DPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), meeting recently in Vienna, decided not to change their \$400 million contribution, feeling Western industrial countries should take up the fund's slack.

Neither OPEC nor the industrial nations, however, have yet given the Secretary-General final decisions. And if the fund's \$1 billion goal is not reached, IFAD will meet again on Sept. 28 to try to find a solution.

## Other forums for debate

One unfortunate result of falling short of the \$1 billion goal would be a reduction of the \$200 million contribution of the United States, because congressional appropriations for fiscal 1979 require U.S. commitment not to exceed 20 percent of the IFAD fund.

Further problems arise from the existence of multiple forums for international debate operating independently of the WFC, the chief body set up in 1974 to monitor and coordinate global food initiatives. For example, grain reserves negotiations of the major cereal traders at the International Wheat Council in London are at an impasse.

A compromise proposal at the World Food Council (to appease both European interest in a reserve stabilized by pricing mechanisms and adamant American interest in unhindered market conditions) was also unsuccessful. The WFC efforts were stifled, explains Larry Minear of Church World Service and the Lutheran World Relief, partly because the U.S. already has its position fixed in the wheat council's negotiations.

Despite the difficulties, however, there has been substantial progress. IFAD not only has raised \$635 million, but the \$400 million contributed by oil-producing nations sets a noteworthy precedent in cooperation. Also, many less developed nations have contributed some \$4 million to \$8 million in nonconvertible funds (which do not show up in IFAD figures). And some governments have taken the lead in initiating commitments toward the proposed emergency 500,000-ton grain reserve — with Sweden earmarking 40,000 tons of grain, West Germany 30,000, and Norway 10,000.

Also, the WFC reached agreement on criteria for identifying countries most in need and has taken strides in translating general proposals into aid tailored to local conditions of recipient nations.

# Britons to be paid to retire early?

By Philip Venning  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

With at least 250,000 British teenagers out of work, the British Government has come up with a plan to pension off older workers and give their jobs to the young.

When the school year ended last month, fewer school leavers had jobs than at any time since the war. In addition there are thousands of 18 and 19 year olds who have had a job for a week or two and then been laid off. Some have been looking for work for over two years.

Throughout the recession the young have suffered particularly hard. Although more pupils stay on an extra year at school, and many now leave with good academic qualifications, the Government's Manpower Services Commission believes that the long-term employment trend is not in favor of the young.

Stanks and shops are switching their recruitment away from raw, often forlorn, youngsters to married women, whom they consider more reliable. Besides, teenagers are no longer the cheap option they once were. Their wage rates are now much nearer adult levels.

With industry struggling to cope with chronic overmanning, the government is worried that some teenagers, particularly young blacks and the handicapped, may not work for years. For this reason they have been considering how to spread jobs out more fairly. A complete ban on overtime could wipe out all Britain's unemployment at a stroke — on paper. But in practice the difficulties are huge.

Instead the Government has been looking at ways to encourage workers to retire before the usual age (65 for men and 60 for women).

A proposal from the Department of Education would retire some teachers at 50 to make room for the 15,000 or so newly qualified teachers who are without jobs.

More radical is the "swap-a-job" scheme, as

it has become known, which Mr. Albert Booth, the employment minister, explained to the House of Commons recently. Workers nearing retirement would be paid a Government allowance on condition they did not work again. Their jobs would be reserved for unemployed young people.

Most controversial of all the ideas introduced by the Manpower Services Commission is to encourage unemployment by having the Job Creation Programme. Throughout the country teams of mainly young people have been paid to do socially useful projects devised by public and private sponsors.

In Huddersfield, for example, a team has been repairing old television sets and other household throwaways to be sold for charity. The Dundee Council of Churches has sponsored a project employing twelve young people and 2 older supervisors to make toys for the handicapped.

But the program has been severely criticized for offering "invented" jobs, and for paying unnecessarily high wages to the young. The wage levels have meant that the £75 million allocated by the Government has so far helped only 20,000 people.

So on 3rd August Mr. Booth announced a cut-price successor — a work experience scheme. Employers will be encouraged to take in young people for at least six months to give them some idea of what the world of work is like. Instead of being paid wages, the teenager will receive from the Government the equivalent of his present unemployment pay plus a few pounds extra, totalling about £15 a week. The aim is to help an extra 30,000 young people.

In addition the Government will be paying out huge grants to employers taking on extra young employees particularly if they are offered training. The number of young people trained in Government run centres will also be increased.

# W. German device spots heat loss

By David Mutch  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

One of these days special helicopters may be flying around checking the "thermal behavior" of buildings and even whole cities.

Buildings with large amounts of heat loss are a prolific source of energy waste.

The West German firm Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB) has developed a system which spots buildings that have "thermal behavior."

But more important, the system has been refined to measure the actual amount of heat loss and pinpoint the worst areas of the structure. This means an owner can insulate intelligently and economically.

Properly utilized, the system could help a

whole city improve its thermal behavior, and hence save energy and money.

The system seems to have a wide range of applications. Manfred Gern of MBB said in an interview that his firm is receiving a rapidly increasing number of inquiries.

Dr. Erich Ricklefs, a physicist in Bremen, has, for example, proposed a project to the federal government that would involve tracking down heat leaksages from homes and factories in Bremen and studying related climatic effects.

The system includes an infra-red camera. The photographs provide data which are fed into an analogue-digital computer that calculates the actual amount of heat loss.

This is the really new development, a computer "software" advancement.

The unit can be carried in a van or a helicopter.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Cairo's small shops may find themselves competing with supermarkets

# Chain stores threaten Middle East's bazaars

By Ralph Shaffer  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia  
Lewis's or Marks and Spencer or Sears haven't arrived here yet. The old ways of shopping in narrow streets and tiny shops endure.

Supermarkets and big department stores may yet come in with waves of oil prosperity, however. The signs are on the horizon.

"The time for bragging about our old-world shopping in bazaars and souks as being leisurely and picturesque and cheap is over," says one prominent and well-caveled Middle East businessman. "There will always be room for our individuals and families who sell wares from small stalls or enclosed shops — maybe a little like the never-disappearing mom-and-pop stores in America. But the cities of the Middle East — Riyadh, Jeddah, Cairo, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Amman, Bal-

rain — these are all growing at a fantastic rate. Disposable income is rising. Demand for goods and services and food is ballooning. These cities are ready for big departmental stores."

Just about the only true department store in the Middle East, Spinney's, Lebanese-British joint venture in Beirut, was a war casualty, but studies are under way to determine whether a big retail outlet could succeed in other big cities.

Cairo has launched such a feasibility study, as have Kuwait, Istanbul, and the Saudi cities of Dhahran and Jeddah. Prospective investors have demanded that a close analysis be made of department stores and shopping center patterns in Europe, Scandinavia, and the U.S.

"We want to do the big-store planning, maybe 50,000 square feet, without making too many mistakes," one Persian Gulf state investor said. "That's why we are taking o-

long, hard look at the figures — which seem to vary a great deal country by country. We're pretty sure we can make the department store idea work but we've got to be sure what size and style fit here." He pointed out that Denmark's average stores cover a colossal 180,000 square feet; whereas Britain's average totalled only 55,000. "And somebody's got to tell us whether we need to be a miniature Harrod's, a suburban Macy's, or a K-Mart, or what."

Not everyone agrees that the Middle East needs concentrated shopping in a modern version. Many say bargaining from shop to shop and street to street is an ingrained way of life here. Yet, more and more shops are expanding both in space and lines of merchandise. And haggling — fun as it is to tourists — is slowly disappearing. More and more now, shops display the "Fixed Price" sign, perhaps evidence of Westernized retailing encroachment.

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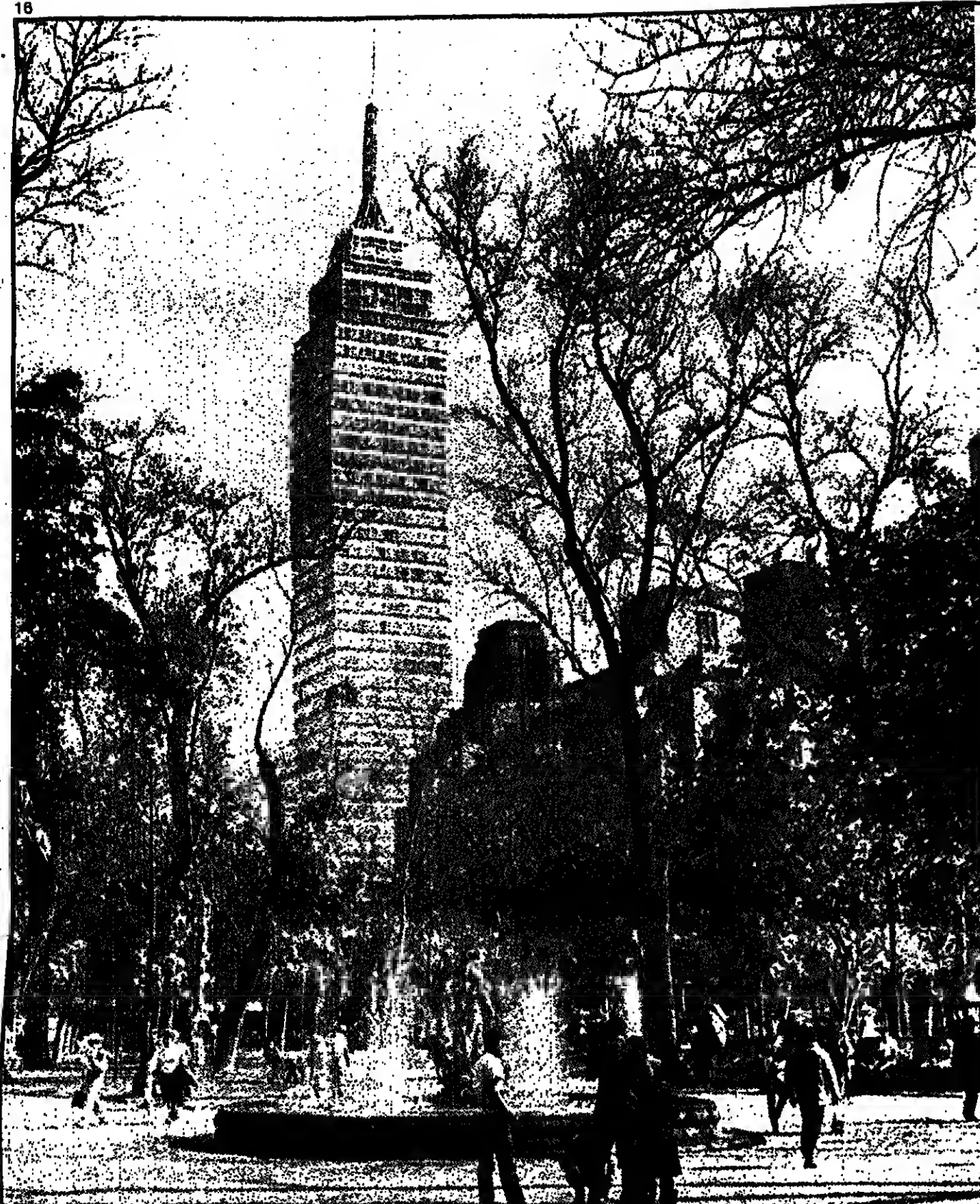
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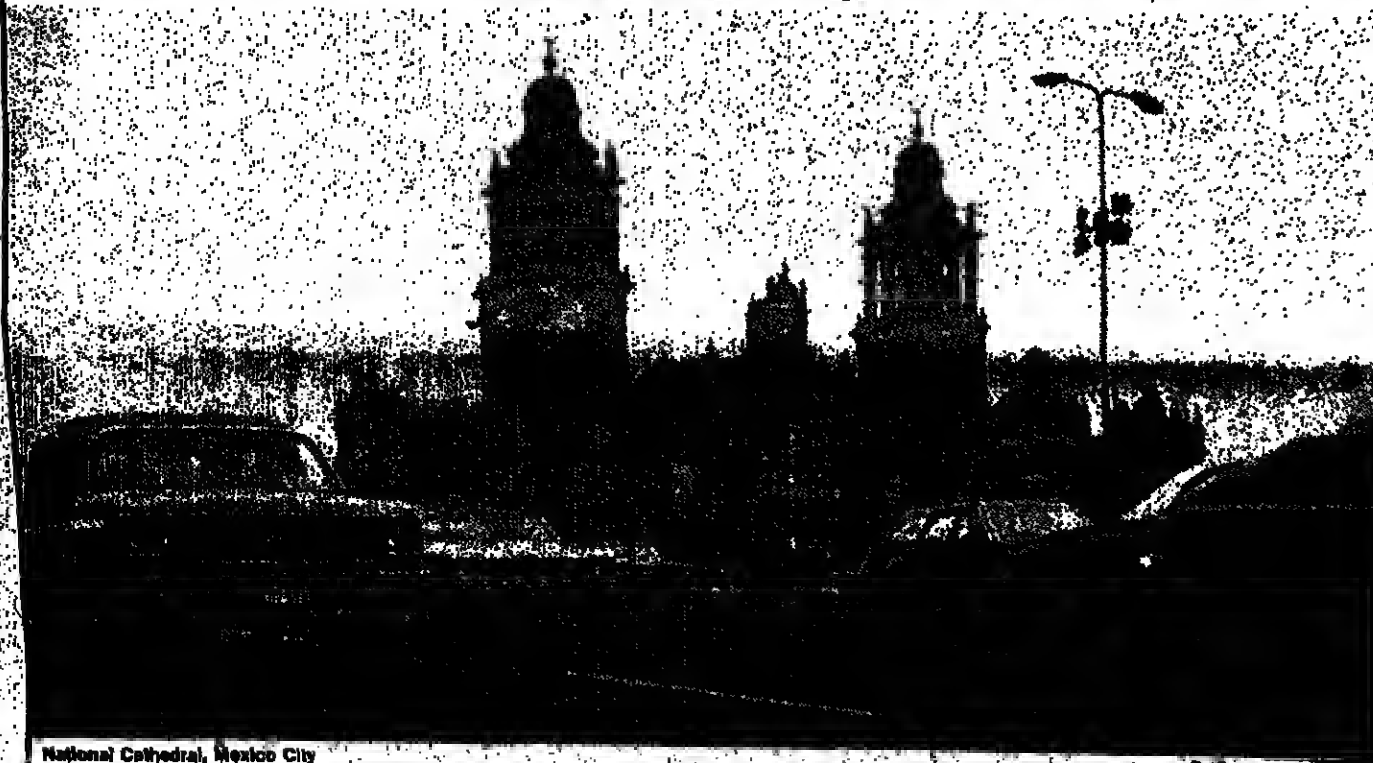




Torre Latinoamericana, Mexico City

Mexico: a land of tall buildings...

By Gordon N. Conners, chief photographer



National Cathedral, Mexico City

...and the blend of the old with the new

By Stewart Dill McBride

## mexico today

The United States's nearest neighbor in Latin America has made remarkable economic strides in the past generation. But its population spiral threatens to wash this progress down the drain. Will instability be the result? The Monitor's Latin America correspondent takes an in-depth look at the problem.

By James Nelson Goodale  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico's population bomb is ticking away ominously, says a member of President Luis Echeverría's administration.

The country's population is at present 82 million, but it adds: "The parents of the 100 millionth Mexican are already born and are probably running around the streets of Mexico City."

Population. The word is beginning to haunt Mexicans. More and more they see the burgeoning population as a burden that threatens to outstrip all the gains they have made in the past 10 to 15 years.

It was not always so. Mexicans once scoffed at the idea that population growth could present a problem. We just find more jobs, they said, build more schools, more homes, more hospitals, more services.

Now they realize that it is not all that easy and that Mexico's 3.5 percent annual population growth colors everything else that Mexico does.

### 2 million more

Today's population of 82 million is up from 26 million just 25 years ago. This year alone, Mexico will add an estimated 2,170,000 to the total.

The implications are threatening not only to Mexico, but also to the United States, which shares a 1,000-mile frontier with Mexico and which traditionally has served as an escape valve for hundreds of thousands of jobless Mexicans.

Equally worrisome for the United States, however, is the threat that Mexico's population spiral might spark instability in that country.

Instability is nothing new to Mexico, although since the

1930s, the country has enjoyed a period of relative political peace. From 1910 to 1930, however, Mexico underwent the first valid social revolution of this century in which more than a million Mexicans perished. That cataclysmic event resulted in an almost complete reordering of the political, economic, and social structure of the country.

Some Mexicans worry their country may be due for another revolution. That worry may be groundless, but one hears more talk about such a possibility these days than at any time in recent memory.

### 15 percent unemployment

Unemployment is running at 15 percent and growing. Moreover, the prospect of finding a job is dimming for many young Mexicans, and half the country's population is under 15 years of age.

On the brighter side, Mexico has in the past two decades made remarkable industrial and agricultural strides, maintaining a growth rate that is the envy of most other Latin American nations.

Real growth averaged better than 7 percent through the 1960s, more than 6 percent in the years 1970-74, and a very respectable 4 percent in the recession year of 1975. The rate for 1976 may well total 5 percent, according to preliminary statistics put out by Mexican Government sources.

Even more impressive is the movement of Mexicans up and out of poverty, away from the slums and into the lower middle-class areas of Mexico City, where some of the amenities of the consumer society — televisions, hot water, and even automobiles — are within reach.

"Last year alone, more families got the equipment and facilities for hot water than in the previous three years combined," commented Rodrigo Madrigal, an official in the ministry of labor and social welfare.

The proliferation of television aerials on buildings here is another way of viewing the growth, yet this is beginning to raise all sorts of questions about the quality of life. Mexican young people, particularly university-age students, are questioning the whole direction of Mexican life.

### Smog in the world's third largest city

"Aren't we becoming too materialistic?" asks Ana de Bernin, a law student. "Where are the values? Where are the ideals? They seem to have disappeared in a forest of television aerials and dense smog which obscures everything else."

Her comment on smog strikes home to 12 million residents of this capital city, now the world's third largest

megapolis after Tokyo and New York. Situated in an 8,000-foot valley surrounded by tall volcanic peaks, the city collects factory smoke, vehicle exhaust-fumes, and other pollutants as no other city in the world.

Get behind a bus or a truck on a street in Mexico City — or for that matter on the open highway outside the city — and you are in for a "gulp of pure pollution" as Mexicans put it.

"I've got to admit that our vehicular emissions are some of the foulest in the world," says Alvaro Díaz, an official of Petroleros Mexicanos, the state petroleum monopoly.

PENEX, as the company is known, is more concerned with new oil finds than in controlling emissions, however.

In the past two years, PENEX engineers have discovered huge quantities of oil in fields all around the country. Mexicans are particularly guarded in their comments about these finds — but they appear "vast, beyond anything we ever believed possible," in the words of a foreign oil-expert close to Mexican oil officials.

If this is so, Mexico could not only ensure continued self-sufficiency in oil, but it could also go beyond that to become a factor in the world petroleum market. That is some years off, but it is nevertheless significant in the Mexican equation. An oil bonanza could force some reassessments of Mexico's total economic picture.

### José López Portillo

Such a reassessment, or at least a fresh look at where Mexico is headed, is likely in coming months, as President Echeverría hands over the presidency to José López Portillo.

The incoming president, a former minister of the economy, is a relative unknown in Mexican politics. His choice to be Mr. Echeverría's successor, announced by the leaders of Mexico's one-party democracy, the Partido Revolucionario Institucional, came as a surprise. Voters confirmed the choice July 4.

The party system is under renewed attack. There is a great deal of disgruntlement as Mexicans complain about the lack of a true choice.

"We're caught in a system that permits no real difference of opinion," complained a lawyer in Guadalajara, Mexico's second largest city (500 miles northwest of Mexico City). "We are merely rubber stamps for the politicians who decide what we will vote on and for whom we will vote."

If criticism is echoed all around this cornucopia-shaped nation of 780,000 square miles.

In Mexico City and even more in the countryside, the complaint is loud and clear: we want more democracy, more freedom of choice.

Eight years ago, this cry erupted into the most vocal and open threat to the government since the 1910 revolution. Students at high schools and universities in Mexico City engaged in a summer-long series of riots, demonstrations, protest marches, and open clashes with police and Army units. The unrest subsided that fall just before Mexico played host to the 1968 Olympics, but not before hundreds of young people were killed, injured, jailed, found missing.

It was an ugly scene. Sporadic clashes between students and police have recurred, but there has been nothing to rival the 1968 disturbances.

Now, however, student dissatisfaction with the system and with the whole fabric of Mexican life is building anew. There are suggestions a new explosion of student unrest might be far more fiery than the 1968 disturbances.

### The better life

Mr. López Portillo obviously is concerned about this unrest.

"Our system has got to adapt itself to new realities," he said during the presidential campaign. "If it doesn't, we are not giving Mexicans their share in the better life."

But it will be hard for Mr. López Portillo to bring about changes. Many Mexicans doubt he has the will to alter the political system. Even if he has, the weight of the system could make it difficult for Mr. López Portillo to make any fundamental change.

"He has the burden of the past very much with him," said a close adviser of the incoming president. "He knows it, and he also knows a lot depends on how well he responds to change in the early months of his administration."

Mr. López Portillo takes office Dec. 1. By that time there will be 83 million Mexicans — almost a million more than now.

How to feed, clothe, house, educate, and find jobs for the burgeoning population is going to be the new president's biggest problem.

"It is as though we were caught in a whirlwind," commented a government official, "without any idea of how to get out of it."

"We simply have got to get a handle on the population dilemma. Without that, all else goes down the drain."



By Stewart Dill McBride



By Stewart Dill McBride



By Stewart Dill McBride



By Charlotte Sakowski

Too many Mexicans? Population spiral makes future of Mexico's young uncertain



## people



Jacques Brejoux operates one of two existing old paper mills in France

Photos by Mark Animan

## Ancient French paper mill still churning

By Terry Funk-Anzman  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Puyguyon, France

At the end of the narrow dirt road that slices off from the highway near Puyguyon in the western mountains of France, stands Moulin du Verger, one of the two remaining paper mills in the country.

The silence of the 16th-century village is broken only by the wheel which scoops up water and sends it whooshing through the mill. A few cats in haphazard patterns of black and white play aimlessly on the grass, and wildflowers and ivy splatter the low stone buildings. To walk down the broad steps into the mill itself is to descend through the centuries to a time when handcraft was the only industry.

The visual romanticism is emphasized by meeting Jacques Brejoux, the present owner of the mill. Wearing a dark blue turtleneck sweater, a rubber apron reaching to his boots, and a woolen sailor's cap, Mr. Brejoux is a stocky man who is almost dwarfed in the immense room where he works. Armed with a wooden paddle, he stirs the jelly-like mixture of cotton rags and water circulating in a copper tub that crosses the width of the room.

The enormity of the task of papermaking is concretely expressed in the magnitude of the machinery it requires: The massive baster, the paper press, and the deep vats that hold the final pulp into which the mahogany paper molds are dipped. The process is long and tedious, demanding technical discipline and endurance. A speck of dirt can destroy a sheet; a poor-quality mixture can ruin a costly batch of thousands of pieces.

Watching Mr. Brejoux work alone, I'm reminded of the engravings found in old books which illustrate the number of workers in the original paper mills—people who washed and cut the cloth, the beaterman, the vatman, the coucher who laid the paper between the sheets of wetpress, felt before putting them under the force of the press, the people who hung the paper to dry.

So why has Mr. Brejoux chosen to learn and execute each of the processes by himself? "I wanted to test myself," he replies. "When I finished school, I hadn't done anything on my own. I needed to find a project which I could undertake independently. I was attracted to the mill, not at first by the act of papermaking, but more because the mill was given up and abandoned. The challenge was exactly what I'd been looking for."

Begun as a grist mill in 1637 and converted to a paper mill two years later, this Puyguyon mill was closed for several years during the French Revolution, and again in the early 1900s because of the invention of papermaking machines. Reopened in the 1940s by the secretary of the Historical and Archaeological Society of



White rags are ground into thick paper pulp

Charles, who also founded the museum of papermaking, the mill was purchased by Mr. Brejoux in 1972.

Comparing the paper Mr. Brejoux produced several years ago with the work he does now, a visitor can see the progression from a rough, imperfect product to a richly textured one that has a delicate, subdued waffle pattern. But Mr. Brejoux is not interested in making his paper a commercial success.

"All I care about is enough money to live on," he says. "My paper will always be needed because it serves a function. It's more important to me to produce a good quality paper for artists whose work I respect."

That is essentially why he does not seek out big orders from department stores or for greeting cards. He would prefer doing several small orders for "people who appreciate a handmade paper."

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## people

## Ian Athfield's houses 'show people how to remember'

New Zealander wins  
world design contest

By William Marlin

New York

A man who advocates aesthetic effort and deprecates social effort is only likely to be understood by a class to which social effort has become a stale matter. To argue upon the possibility of culture before luxury to the laic world may be to argue truly, but it is an attempt to disturb a sequence to which humanity has long been accustomed.

— Thomas Hardy

The author of "The Return of the Native," who started out as an architect of charming Gothic Revival churches, would have liked Ian Athfield a lot. Like Hardy's main character, Clym Yeobright, the young New Zealand architect, born in the plains city of Christchurch and now living astride one of the harborside hills of Wellington, cares a lot for the kind of insight and initiative that can produce "the possibility of culture before luxury."

In an era when the world's material abundance has been badly abused, and machines are running humanity ragged, the winner of the first International Design Competition for the Urban Environment at Developing Countries (sponsored by Architectural Record magazine of New York and focused on the creation of a 500-family squatter settlement in the land-filled Dagat-Dagatan district of Manila), is determined to make sense, more than money.

As it happens, he has made a lot of the first, and some of the second, since opening his own office in 1968, having been kicked out of a local practice for not being obsequious enough. If hypocritical humility is not his style, neither is jostling it over others. His Manila scheme, for example, is a closely knit fabric of familiar materials and forms, based on the use of the native coconut palm tree and its by-products.

"You know, before ripping open the sealed envelope to find out whom they had chosen, everyone on the jury was convinced that a Filipino was behind this design," said Mr. Athfield recently, having never set foot outside New Zealand until his proposed community, or barangay, was a star exhibit at Habitat, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in Vancouver, British Columbia, in May, followed by his visiting New York City.

"The fact the jury thought so is, I think, the best possible compliment. I am going to take my hammer and saw to Manila and, as I insist on doing with my clients at home, the sentiments and suggestions and sweat of the people who are going to live in the community will be the basis of what is finally built."

"Self-help, self-employment, and self-sufficiency are the key things in my concept, as vital as the consideration I gave to the layout of the site, structure, and service. Constructing the barangay, and maintaining it, are meant to create jobs—not just roofs and walls and streets."

Like an inhabitant of Samuel Butler's fictional agrarian community Erewhon, set acerbically in a fold of New Zealand mountains, Mr. Athfield has demythologized technology as the controlling factor of social progress and architectural form. Though he doesn't go so far as to suggest, as Butler did, that the products of technology be cast onto some museumological

trash pile so latter-day Erewhonians can nil start farming again, he does insist that architecture is the structuring of human interaction and encounter, of desire and dreams, of memories and emotions—more than the computation of square footage or the rote wrapping of function.

"It's no different, really, than eating or sleeping, hanging out the laundry, or tending the garden. It's not a separate hierarchy, but a process of bringing harmony out of the hierarchies of life," the blond-bearded visitor went on.

Leaning out on a deep window ledge in his room at the Yale Club in midtown Manhattan, he marveled at the jumble of rooftops, pedestrians, and traffic around Grand Central Terminal, while going on to describe the construction, the night before, when he had shown up in those staid surroundings wearing a wide-brimmed leather hat, open shirt, and love beads.

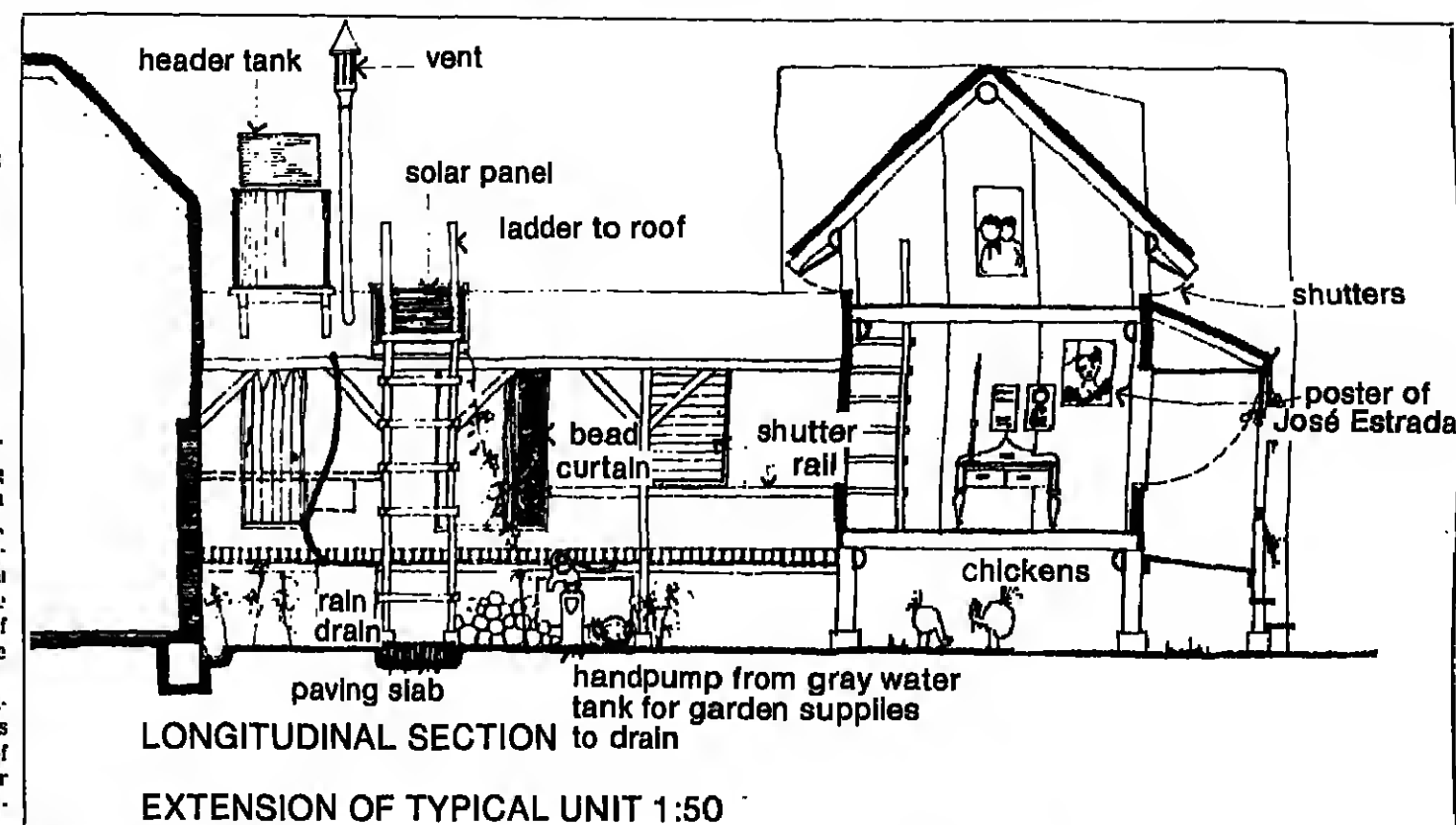
"They wouldn't allow me in the dining room," he chuckled. "A house should be able to show people how to remember," he said, and indeed each is rich in message, allusion, and metaphor—almost as if he had taken his stylistic tenets from Hardy or Butler rather than from the "masters" of modern architecture.

His basic material is plaster, now smooth like melted marshmallow, now rough like a sugaring of rock candy. The trowel works take one into the confidence of the building. The wood can be heard resisting the carpenter's plane. The tiles underfoot are still in the fire. Brick chimneys muffle an on-again off-again compression.

His own residence, a jigsaw mix of English cottage and Maori hut, coscades down the planted slope in a piccolo fugue of roof peaks, just which he tucks into the office in the morning, accompanied by quartets of croaking frogs in the ponds below. A circular tower, like a periscope, looms over the imagination of Jules Verne, peers down the harbor, as if glimpsing something the rest of us can't see.

On the south island of New Zealand, a second house is a building, this one to be shared with several other families and, sited beside the water in a forested setting, shades of symbolism and fantasy shimmering like a wishy-washy mirage. Deep-running realities bubble to the surface of living in these unusual works—one gently grazing its grassy site like a flock of sheep, another hidden in a thicket like a shy unicorn.

This is not frivolity. It is the kind of inquiry and meaning that has been missing so long



Ian Athfield's design for Manila

With basic pole and roof construction, houses using local material will be easy to add to and quake resistant

In Manila, as in most developing countries where towns and cities have been swamped by migration from rural areas, there are countless numbers who don't even have any scratch from which to start. Athfield means to supply some. His "aesthetic effort," going back to Hardy's description of Clym Yeobright's dilemma, is credible because it embodies a "social effort" in which helping those "least able persons to cope" becomes a plan for angling native traditions and terrain, activating native ideas along with elbow grease, in a process of cultural as well as economic enhancement.

The two have not often gone together, and while up-to-date technical systems can serve this dualism, long lacking in the aims of city planners, they cannot be a substitute.

To stack the urban poor of Manila—or for that matter, of Harlem—in high-falutin' data behind sleek-surfaced, machine-tooled facades, is to put the illusion of luxury before the substance of culture and, as has too often been the case, without generating jobs or community activities as a spin-off of housing construction.

Like an inhabitant of Samuel Butler's fictional agrarian community Erewhon, set acerbically in a fold of New Zealand mountains, Mr. Athfield has demythologized technology as the controlling factor of social progress and architectural form. Though he doesn't go so far as to suggest, as Butler did, that the products of technology be cast onto some museumological

trash pile so latter-day Erewhonians can nil start farming again, he does insist that architecture is the structuring of human interaction and encounter, of desire and dreams, of memories and emotions—more than the computation of square footage or the rote wrapping of function.

"It's no different, really, than eating or sleeping, hanging out the laundry, or tending the garden. It's not a separate hierarchy, but a process of bringing harmony out of the hierarchies of life," the blond-bearded visitor went on.

Leaning out on a deep window ledge in his room at the Yale Club in midtown Manhattan, he marveled at the jumble of rooftops, pedestrians, and traffic around Grand Central Terminal, while going on to describe the construction, the night before, when he had shown up in those staid surroundings wearing a wide-brimmed leather hat, open shirt, and love beads.

"They wouldn't allow me in the dining room," he chuckled. "A house should be able to show people how to remember," he said, and indeed each is rich in message, allusion, and metaphor—almost as if he had taken his stylistic tenets from Hardy or Butler rather than from the "masters" of modern architecture.

His basic material is plaster, now smooth like melted marshmallow, now rough like a sugaring of rock candy. The trowel works take one into the confidence of the building. The wood can be heard resisting the carpenter's plane. The tiles underfoot are still in the fire. Brick chimneys muffle an on-again off-again compression.

His own residence, a jigsaw mix of English cottage and Maori hut, coscades down the planted slope in a piccolo fugue of roof peaks, just which he tucks into the office in the morning, accompanied by quartets of croaking frogs in the ponds below. A circular tower, like a periscope, looms over the imagination of Jules Verne, peers down the harbor, as if glimpsing something the rest of us can't see.

On the south island of New Zealand, a second house is a building, this one to be shared with several other families and, sited beside the water in a forested setting, shades of symbolism and fantasy shimmering like a wishy-washy mirage. Deep-running realities bubble to the surface of living in these unusual works—one gently grazing its grassy site like a flock of sheep, another hidden in a thicket like a shy unicorn.

This is not frivolity. It is the kind of inquiry and meaning that has been missing so long

from architecture, that orthodox practitioners will dismiss these forms as out of keeping with "real" and "practical" needs. Question is, whose needs? Nor is this the work of a budding, brilliant, but still unskilled artist who will "eventually come around." The child, who began drawing at the age of 7, grew up just fine, thank you, and, to borrow from Christopher Morley, his "strange divinity still kept."

As Mr. Athfield walked out of the Yale Club, to buy a pair of shoes for his wife Clare, amid the clamor of 42d Street, one couldn't help but think that a once-isolated, now-resonant chord has been struck by the chance in Manila, and one, vibrating right down to the values of people everywhere as they deal with culture, luxury, and the demands made by both. Clym Yeobright, coming home to tangled family roots in a forlorn rural setting, explained his choice in a conversation which most of us have had, in one form or another:

"I am astonished, Clym. How can you want to do better than you've been doing?" "But I hate that business of mine. . . I want to do some worthy things."

"After all the trouble that has been taken to give you a start, and when there is nothing to do but keep straight on towards affluence, it disturbs me, Clym, to find you have come home with such thoughts. . . I hadn't the least idea you meant to go backward in the world by your own free choice."

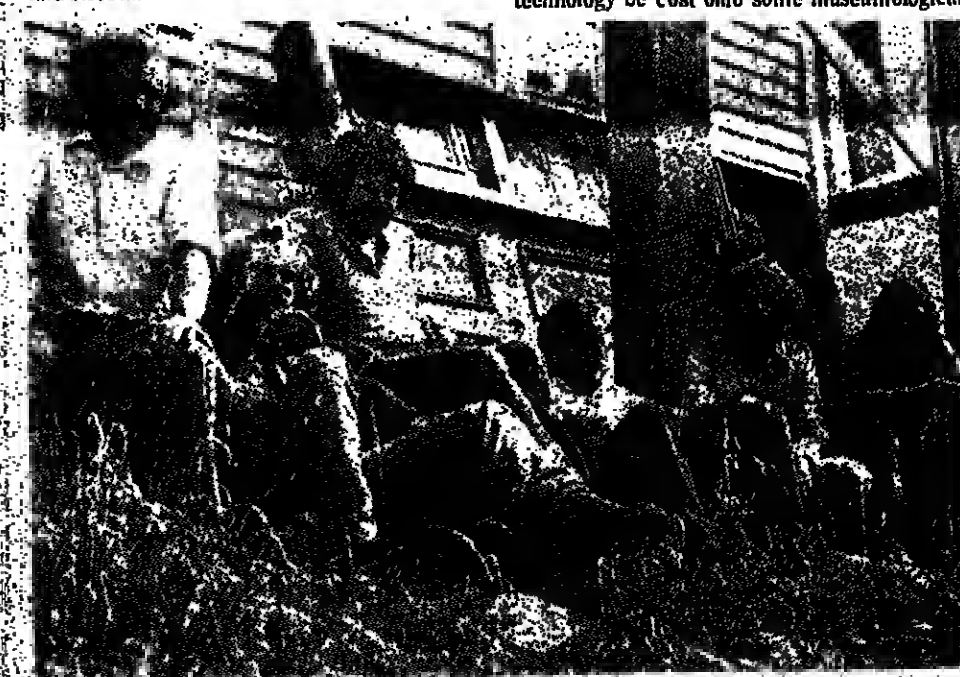
"I can't help it," said Clym, in a troubled tone. "Why can't you do . . . as well as others?" "I don't know, except that there are many things other people care for which I don't."

"And yet you might have been a wealthy man if you had only persevered. . . I suppose you will be like your father. Like him, you are getting weary of doing well."

"Mother, what is doing well?"

Ian Athfield, having it one up on Clym, is going to build the choice he's made. One suspects that Erewhon has finally found architectural interpretation, and that it wasn't "no one gently grazing its grassy site like a flock of sheep, another hidden in a thicket like a shy unicorn."

Mr. Marlin writes architecture and urban design criticism for The Christian Science Monitor.



Architect (second from right) and his staff take a lunch break



# home

## Time to dress your couch in double-knits?

By Marilyn Hoffman  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Knit fabrics have now overtaken the furniture market just as they overtook both the women's and men's apparel market a few years ago. Knit constructions are now considered to be one of the biggest growth categories in the upholstery fabric field.

For the homemaker, knits mean an upholstery fabric that can "give" and recover; a woven fabric does not. Knits make deep seating possible without crumpled cushions. They follow well, offer texture or surface interest, and a softer "feel" than many woven fabrics. They elongate nicely and wring and mold easily. If put on properly, there is no seam slippage.

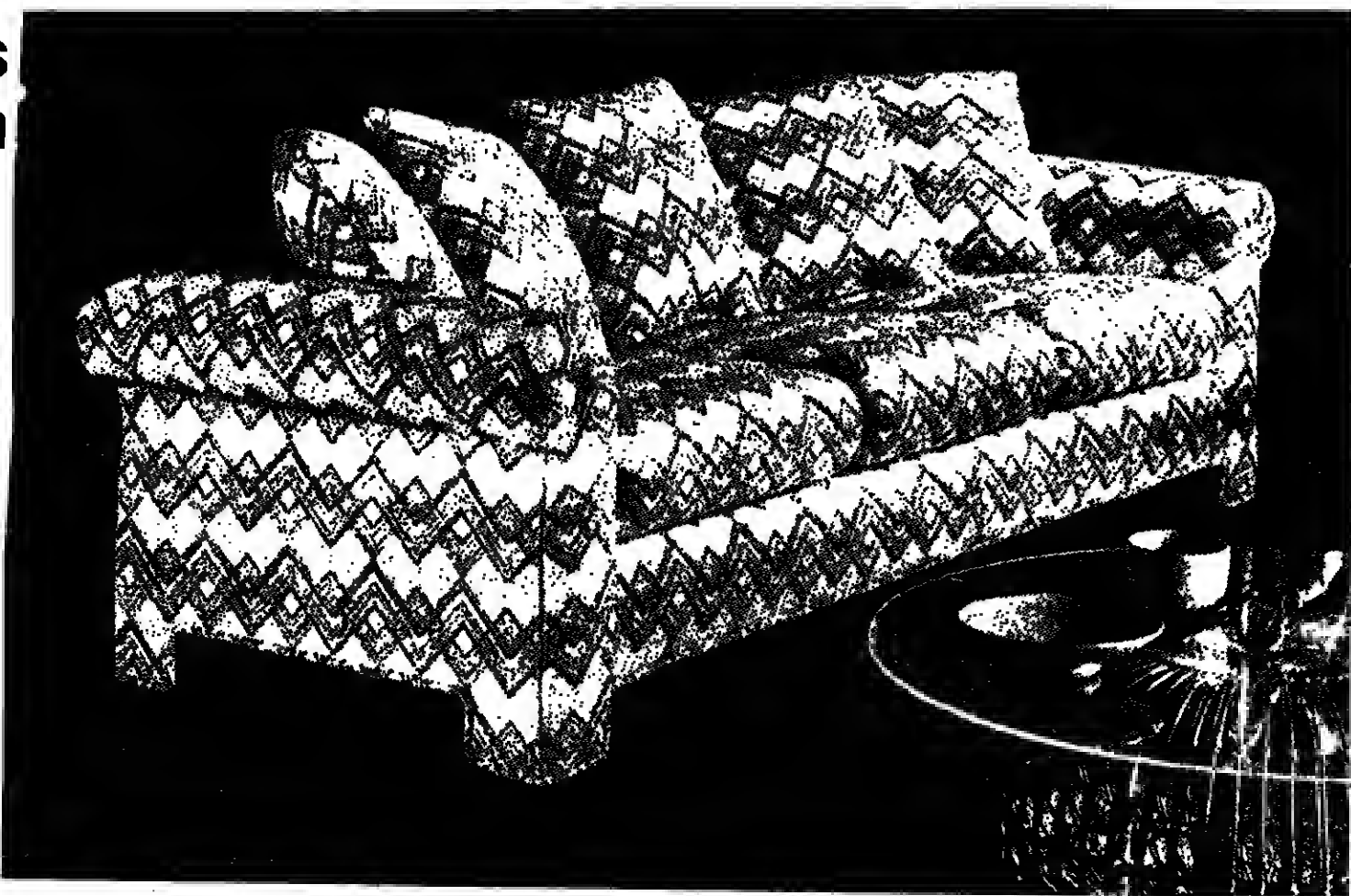
Jerry Wexler, vice-president of Selig Manufacturing Company, says, "The developments in knitted technology are happening very fast, so we can expect to see a real advance in their use. We see a real revolution in knit design and an exciting new style direction evolving out of their use."

Selig is showing new cable-knits and bangle-like designs in tones of beige and white and gray.

Paul Kando, director of product development for Olympia Industries, Inc., has said, "The upholstery market is ready for knits... it uses 400 million yards of fabric a year, and I think that by 1980 almost 20 percent of that yardage will be in knits. But actually the potential of this market is virtually unlimited." Mr. Kando came up with the first "sweater look" in knit upholstery.

One new double-knit upholstery fabric comes closer to a velvet look than any other fabric, though it has a feel all its own. This new "velvet" knit can also have a sculptural effect.

One knit fabric looks like suede, others are stretched fabrics such as brushed nylons, plushes, pliable fake furs, and supple knit-lined Naugahydes. Some raschel knits, with three-dimensional textures (which are achieved by



Style by Howard Porter

There's a rainbow of durable, stain-resistant prints available in knit fabrics

utilizing thick and thin bubble textured yarns), resemble bubbly handwoven fabrics.

A high bilster double knit has been used on Selig chairs, and knits involving transfer printing are popular with many manufacturers. Leading companies producing upholstery knits include Guilford Mills, Novelty Textile, Olympia Industries, and Golding Upholstery Fabrics.

Knitting's new impact on the upholstery market is being seen in both its aesthetic and practical advantages, says Arthur Feinberg, president of Novelty Textile Mills. Warp-type knits have both durability and abrasion resistance, and both warp-type and raschel knits bring an added fashion dimension to textured looks. A diamond overstretch pattern by Nov-

elty Textiles is today one of the most popular in the market.

Guntis Forstmann of Guilford Mills speaks of the thicker density and tighter construction of knitted velvets, and of the circular knits which are especially suited to covering molded furniture.

In a room, but noteworthy examples are shown by Kroehler, Thayer Coggin, Selig, Howard Porter, and the Flair division of Bernhardt. Bargello patterns, flamestitch, marble designs, chevrons, and overall homelike designs have won immediate approval.

During the boom years of the early 1960s, knitting mills were producing 325 million

pounds of knits per year. Today, the mills with their fast-production techniques are capable of producing 2 billion pounds a year. It was essential for them to venture from apparel fashion into household textiles. A variety of knits are now sold over the counter to home sewers as well as to manufacturers of upholstered furniture. Because of the built-in "stretch" in the fabric, it is easier to apply the knits correctly to furniture.

Knitted bedspreads and sheets are already on the market in limited quantities. Both Glen Mills and Borg Textiles are producing knit plushes in fleece to retail at from \$3.75 to \$11 per yard.

## Outdoor living — pull up a chair and join the begonias

By Millicent Taylor  
Garden writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Where you sit out you can enjoy flowers and shrubs close around you by making a garden of potted plants and plants set in containers. For good conversation with friends, for alfresco family suppers, and for a quiet, attractive place in which to study or read, you want a place that is intimate, with greenery around you to add grace and loveliness.

If your garden is spacious you can lay paving stones or bricks on a level area of sand just beyond a garden path to make a sitting place. If it is small, you can have the whole thing paved except around the edge, and a high fence or evergreen hedge set around it for privacy.

Choose a location that is shady in the afternoon. If you can't manage that, put up a awning or a shade roof over part of it, with a rolling shade to break the sunlight until late afternoon.

Your planing can give you a welcome opportunity to do a little landscape designing. If you want your small paved area surrounded by a high fence to look larger and uncluttered, design curved instead of straight beds around the edge, and set potted plants in them with a focal point — a fountain or small statue — at the far end.

If your paved area is rather large and open, you might use heavy redwood furniture, a couple of big containers, and set potted plants and tubed shrubs in groups for accents.

You might make a patio pool with potted

plants grouped near it, and balance with other grouped plants elsewhere. For height, if needed, potted vines on trellises — or even small trees in tubs — can be used.

Where you emerge from the house, and where you step off the patio into the rest of the garden (if you have made an outdoor living room in a larger garden), place potted or tubed plants to accent these exits. Tubed plants on either side of steps or along a brick or stone wall are attractive. Raised beds with potted plants set below their rims give a natural look.

Your tropicals and other houseplants can come out for the summer in a flower bed, or in a large tub, and when autumn comes they go inside along with the new plants you have added.

Ferns, trailing plants, and hanging baskets along the house wall can soften sharp architectural lines and add intimacy and grace. Potted plants can be used freely and replaced when they have finished blooming. Look for some with fragrance, too, and because you will probably sit out after dusk be sure to include some white flowers.

There is no need to all on a stretch of open backyard lawn when it is easy to make an attractive outdoor sitting area. Paving of some sort, no matter how lush the grass, can be used even right after a shower or watering — and can be less buggy.

A day or two of planning and action, and a fairly small investment of paving blocks and plants, can provide a place in which you can sit out all summer long and which can be enjoyed by everyone.

## Cool salads for hot summer days

By Olga Pilabong Schley  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Cold and crisp, a well-prepared salad is sure to boost the most lagging summer appetite. To add interest and variety to hot-weather meals you may want to include these recipes in your salad repertoire:

### Smothered Lettuce

- 1 head leaf lettuce or curly endive
- 3 green onions, finely chopped
- 2 teaspoons sugar
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 3 slices bacon, cut in strips
- 2 tablespoons vinegar

Tear greens, wash, and chill. Dry thoroughly, then place with onions in salad bowl. Fry bacon crisply. Add the vinegar and pour hot drippings over the greens. Toss and serve immediately.

### German Potato Salad

- 4 pounds cooked salad potatoes
- 6 slices bacon, diced
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup cider vinegar
- 1 cup water
- 4 green onions, sliced

Peel and cut potatoes in thin slices. Fry bacon in large skillet until crisp. Remove from drippings. If necessary, add more bacon fat to skillet to make 1/4 cup drippings. Blend sugar, flour, salt, and pepper and stir into bacon drippings to make smooth paste. Add vinegar and water, then boil 2 to 3 minutes, stirring constantly.

Combine onion, potatoes, and onions in skillet. Turn skillet to off, cover with tea towel, not lid, and let stand at room temperature 3 or 4 hours. Sprinkle with crisp bacon just before serving.

Makes 10 to 12 servings and is best at room temperature or reheated just before serving. Goes well with broiled or fried fish and grilled meats.

### Florentine Salad

- 1 pound fresh spinach
- 2 hard-boiled eggs, chopped
- 6 slices bacon, fried and crumbled
- 1/4 cup green onions, chopped
- 1/2 cup Italian salad dressing
- Salt to taste

Remove large veins from spinach. Crisp the leaves in cold water, then dry thoroughly. Chop coarsely. Add eggs, onions, and bacon. Toss lightly. Add dressing and salt just before serving. Serves 8.

### Summer Salad Bowl

- 1/4 cup salad oil
- 1/4 cup cup vinegar
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 4 tomatoes, cut in wedges
- 1 white onion, sliced
- 1 cucumber, thinly sliced
- 1 head romaine or leaf lettuce
- 4 hard-boiled eggs, quartered
- 6 slices crisp bacon, crumbled

Blend oil, vinegar, sugar, salt, and pepper in electric blender or shake thoroughly in a jar with a tight-fitting lid. Pour dressing over tomatoes, onion, cucumber, and toss gently. Refrigerate 30 minutes. Serve in salad bowl lined with lettuce. Garnish with eggs and bacon.

# travel

## Cycling in Switzerland: not all ups and downs

By Peter Tonge  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Chur, Switzerland

The man behind the counter at Chur station asks very little English. But with sign language a foreigner can get along just fine, and his minutes can wheel a sturdy, three-speed cycle out into the streets.

For 10 francs (about \$4) the bicycle is yours use as you please for an entire weekend at a price that is great for the cyclist in Switzerland. It does not cost all that much to rent a bicycle (velo, the Swiss call it). And you hire one at any railway station in the country and return it to any other.

The first thing you notice in the streets of Chur (pronounced "choor") is that you are not alone. Cars are plentiful, and so are bicycles. To very young use them, and so do the elderly, the white-haired woman pedals purposefully past you — you're not sight-seeing; she has somewhere to go. There is a man in a blue, red, and topcoat, too, obviously going sitting somewhere. A young boy pulls a small sled behind his two-wheeler — it is loaded with a bale of hay. Bedding for his rabbits perhaps?

But the sight that impresses itself most indelibly on your mind is the woman cyclist who carries a vacuum cleaner strapped to the back of her bike, its handle projecting yardward like an overly thick radio antenna.

The Swiss cycle for fun, but the bicycle, clearly, is also a practical mode of transportation here. Somewhere you recall reading that the bicycle is the most energy-efficient form of locomotion known to man, and you begin to appreciate this fact as you tour Chur. You get to see a good deal (even at a very leisurely pace) in a very short while.

In Europe, old is generally beautiful, and the oldest of all Swiss cities is lovely. Archaeological digs have shown it to be the site of permanent occupation since the Stone Age. Before the Roman invasion nearly 2,000 years ago, Chur was an important center. The name, Chur, is, in fact, Celtic, derived from the word "kora," meaning tribe or race. So thousands of



years of history are packed into the narrow twisting streets and hidden courtyards of the old town.

You see as much as you can in your one day. Then, next morning, with lingering fingers of mist still clinging to surrounding mountain peaks, you set off further afield — to the neighboring village of Domat Ems, and beyond. There is snow on the mountain peaks, but here in the valley it is warm enough for sheep to seek the shade. The ubiquitous brown cow of Switzerland grazes in almost every field.

Dairying, you realize must be an important prop in the local economy.

There are newly plowed fields too. Potatoes are a major crop, you later learn, and there are enough orchards — white with blossom and alive with bees — to convince you that fruit is another export of the valley.

But the embankments lining the mountainsides remind you that tourism is the principal reason for the region's prosperity.

Later you stop for lunch at a restaurant that spills outdoors onto a secluded and well-maintained lawn. There you get into conversation with a young couple — he is Swiss, she is English. He worked for five years in England but was "homesick for his beloved mountains," his wife tells you. After several hours of cycling in these beautiful surroundings you can understand why.

The young man is a junior executive with a company that produces artificial fibers. The factory, one of very few in the mountains, makes use of the timber — the raw material for yachts, rafts, etc. — that is freely available here. People from 80 villages — 80, he stresses, not 18 — are employed there.


It is too expensive to locate most industries in the mountains, but Emser Werk (the fiber company) is an exception. So Tom, as his wife calls him, feels he has the best of both worlds — a good paying job with industry while living in the heart of beautiful surroundings that have made the canton of Grisons (Graubünden in German) the principal vacation region of Switzerland.

A paper factory is the only other big industrial employer in the region, and, on a minor scale, there are several saw mills. Further up, where the valley narrows and the mountains seem to rise more steeply on either side, there is evidence of horrendous erosion. Is this the result of man's poor management of his environment, you wonder. You find later that excessively heavy snows are to blame. Normal snow cover in the region amounts to about 7 feet a year, but in the winter of 1974 almost 30 feet fell on the mountainsides. And in the spring came avalanches.

Where the forest was oldest (200 plus years) there was too much rotten wood, a resident tells you. A few trees would give way, and then with gathering momentum the marauding snow would cut a swath across wide, down the entire mountainside. "We lost a lot of timber that year," he says, shaking his head.

Switzerland's principal languages are German, French, and Italian. There is also Romansh, spoken by a dwindling minority. And every so often the bold English words "Tea Room" beckon you inside for refreshment.

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
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
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# education

## America's 200th birthday, but it's Harvard's 340th

By Stewart Dill McBride  
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

In the steamy serenity of Harvard Yard, summer students laze beneath lush elms, slurping cool yogurt as they page through Proust and the sports section. Midday sun glints off the bronze brow of the college's first benefactor, John Harvard, whose statue sternly stares at the trickle of tourists coming to stalk the bicentennial at the nation's oldest college.

They are trudging up the worn steps of Harvard Hall, a red brick lecture hall constructed in 1776. Inside at the new exhibit of Harvard's history called "Minds and Manners" they glimpse what life at the college has been like for the last 340 years.

At Harvard, the bicentennial is a bit old hat; the university celebrated its 200th birthday in 1826.

It all started back in 1636, six years after John Winthrop and his rugged band of Puritans founded Boston when the General Court offered half of its yearly taxes for a "nursery of knowledge in these deserts." John Harvard donated his library, half of his estate, and half of his name to the new college in the town of Cambridge, Massachusetts — named after the English university town.

### 'To know God'

The college was run by fervent Puritan ministers who believed the "main end of life was to know God." To that end students prayed daily at 6 a.m., listened to three sermons a week, and studied Hebrew and Greek so they could read the Bible in its original text.

At the 1976 Alumni meeting, reunion classes gave record-breaking sums, but fund-raising in the days before Harvard had a business school was not always as successful. In 1640 the college's budget was bolstered by revenue from the Boston-Charlestown ferry. Four years later Harvard had to ask all New England families to contribute a peck of wheat or one shilling to their scholarship fund.

Students' hairstyles were even an issue in the 1650s. In 1649, the General Court passed an order registering the "detestations with long hair after the manner of ruffians and barbarous Indians" which was beginning to "invade New England contrary to the rule of God."

Much like Old Guard alumni, who today raise their eyebrows at the "liberalization" of their alma mater, conservative religionists in the late 17th century protested against the liberal teachings of the college. The dispute finally prompted the 1701 founding of a competing institution of higher learning in New Haven, Conn. — Yale University.

### Mennera not meth

In the early days of the college when aristocratic families sent their sons to Harvard to learn manners (not mathematics) students were listed, not alphabetically, but by their family's social rank. To the interest of academic freedom, the college taught the Tories and Patriots alike from Thomas Hutchinson to John Hancock.

Cambridge at that time was a stronghold for wealthy loyalist merchants and Brattle Street was dubbed "Tory Row." Nevertheless, most of the students in the mid-18th century sided against the British, demanded their degrees be printed on American paper, abstained from drinking imported tea, and wore homespun suits to graduation. In 1776 a student riot broke out in the College Commune when a small group of Tory undergraduates brought some forbidden tea into the dining hall.

During the 9-month siege of Boston, Harvard held its classes in Concord and turned its dormitories into barracks for the Continental Army serving under Gen. George Washington, who was headquartered on the Cambridge Common. When the British evacuated Boston in March 1776, Harvard's classes moved to Lancaster, Mass., and then to Amherst, Mass.

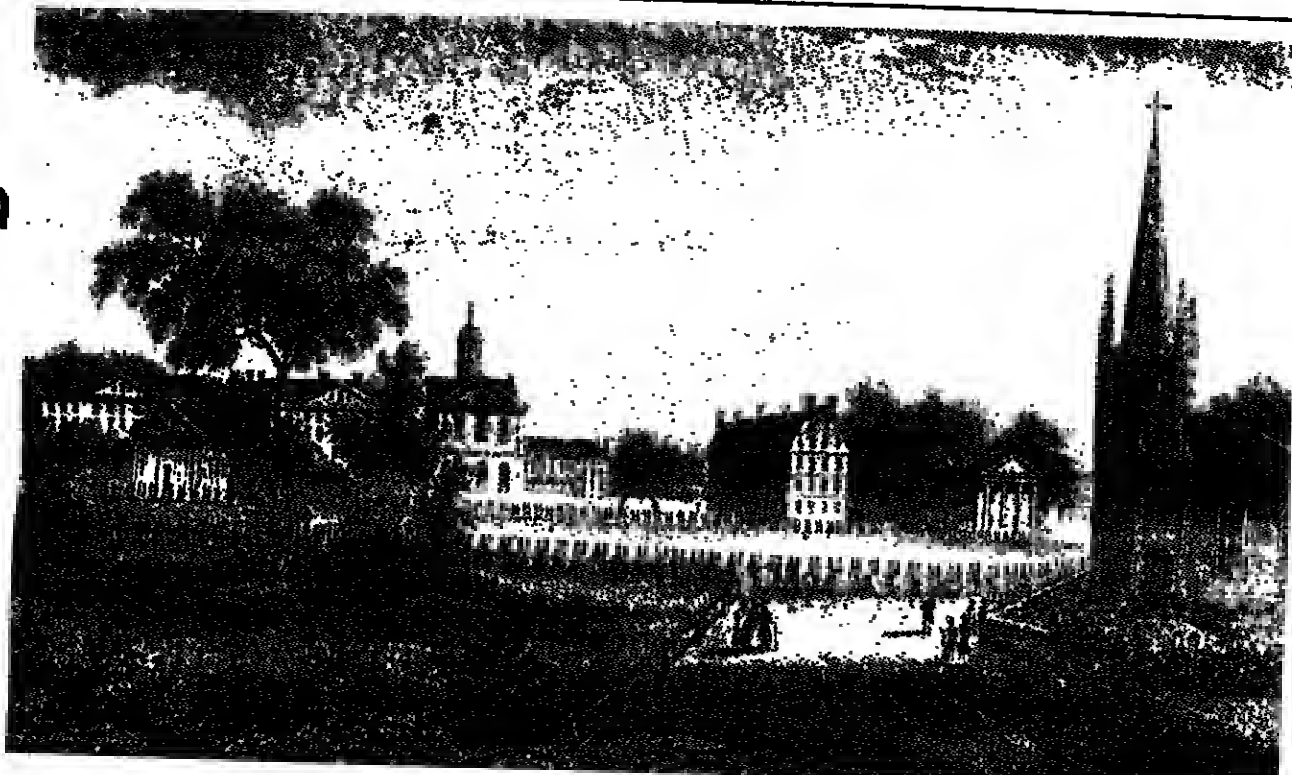
By 1776, the college's 17th-century buildings, which numbered 43, were in faculty members' hands and the cost of four years of education was \$300 — compared with the \$24,200 price tag today.

### Cramped by college

The opening of the Western frontier in the 1800s demanded more than just a frontier and tended to spark a disdain among the public for Eastern elite institutions like Harvard. The attitude was summed up by such statements as, "It was born in a brick patch, rocked in a hog's trough, and never had my genius cramped by college."

Harvard itself in the early 19th century was rocked by bankruptcy and student riots and began searching for a new identity. Charles Eliot took over as president of the college in 1869, dropped the classical language requirement, allowed students to choose their own courses, and called the famous "five foot shelf" of "Harvard Classics" in hopes every day Americans could educate themselves. The university began opening its doors to a broader clientele.

In 1868 black rights advocate W. B. Du Bois enrolled for doctoral work. In 1894, Radcliffe College, Harvard's sister



Etching of Harvard's bicentennial celebration in 1836  
Courtesy of Harvard University

school, was founded. For years the Harvard faculty walked up Garden Street and repeated to the women the lectures they had just delivered to the young men.

### Gertrude Stein

Still circulated around the colleges is the story of the empty exam booklet Gertrude Stein handed in to Professor William James. In it she wrote: "Dear Professor James: I am so sorry but I don't really feel like an examination paper in philosophy today."

Professor James returned the exam with the following note: "Dear Miss Stein: I understand perfectly how you feel. I often feel like that myself." He gave her the highest mark in the class.

In the 20th century Harvard opened its graduate schools of business, law, and medicine and nudged its way to the top of the academic heap. After World War II, the best of the Sputnik generation flocked to its hallowed halls. President John Kennedy recruited four of Harvard's "best and brightest" to serve in his Cabinet, only to be outdone by President Ford who put five Harvard men in his Cabinet.

Harvard became an academic superpower, claiming such alumni as Henry Adams, Leonard Bernstein, T. S. Eliot,

James Agee, and Aga Khan IV (spiritual leader of more than 20 million Muslims). Even the university's list of dropouts is distinguished: Robert Frost, Buckminster Fuller, Pete Seeger, William Randolph Hearst, and Edwin Land (who dropped out twice before inventing the Polaroid camera).

### 'A few days in April'

In the 1980s, however, the Vietnam war shook the university's confidence both in itself and in its Washington alumni. A student strike in 1980 closed down the university and prompted one dean to remark: "It's hard to believe that something put together over a third of a millennium by Harvard men can be destroyed in a few days in April."

As for Harvard's reputation today, perhaps that is only possible to understand by leaving Harvard Hall's "Minds and Manners" and wandering down the streets of Cambridge. Students and visitors. If you had been in Harvard Yard a few days ago on that steamy summer afternoon you might have heard this conversation between a Midwest couple:

"So this is Harvard. My word," said a young woman.

"What's so great about this place anyway?" her husband asked.

"Have you heard about their glass-flower museum?"

## Were dinosaurs air-conditioned?

By the Associated Press

Washington

The vertical plates on the back of the Stegosaurus — a dull-witted dinosaur made popular in countless monster movies — could have been part of a sophisticated body-cooling system, scientists say.

Yale University scientists say examinations of fossil plates from the beast show they might have been heat exchangers as well as decoration and armor.

Views recently have evidence the triangular-shaped plates may have served as structures for losing body heat; built up under stress or during hot weather.

The findings, published in the journal *Science*, could add to the ongoing argument among scientists over whether dinosaurs were cold-blooded, like present-day lizards, or more warm-blooded, like mammals.

"What we suggest is not evidence for or against the argument, but a heat-transfer system like the one we describe would more likely occur if the animal was warm-blooded," Mr. Farlow said.

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# science

## by Jim Cutts counts craters

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Pasadena, California

Cutts is a crater counter. He first counted craters on the moon, then Mars, and now — the big time — Mars. Crater counting is one of the few sciences that have to put a planet's past in perspective.

Crater counting is where it's at. It's a youthful scientist, half jokingly. He is the Viking scientists working with the cameras mapping the Martian surface in detail than ever before.

careful counting of impact craters helped Apollo geologists wanted to know the various lunar features they saw in the pictures were. The moon's surface is pocked with craters, and craters on craters on craters on craters.

he rate at which meteorites rained down

on the moon was fairly steady, then the areas most densely covered by craters must be the oldest, the scientists realized. So the space geologists, including Mr. Cutts, began counting craters and sorting them, according to size and frequency, of their formation.

They found this told an interesting story. The largest lunar craters were quite old and after a certain period stopped rather abruptly. When Apollo astronauts brought back the moon rocks these were dated. And from this the scientists calculated that the end of the giant meteorite shower was about 4 billion years ago. It has been suggested that this was the tail end of the period when the planets were formed.

"We have gotten so we can just about tell the age of most craters by looking at them," says the scientist. The sharpness of the rim, the graininess of the ring of debris around the crater (ejecta blanket), the presence or absence of secondary craters, and the number of smaller craters which litter its slope are the

clues the experienced crater counter looks for.

In 1971, Mariner 9 went into orbit around Mars. It radiated back the first clear pictures of the Red Planet's surface. But when the crater counters tried the techniques which had worked so well on the moon, they got a confused picture. Mars, with even its thin atmosphere, did not present the same cratering history as did the airless moon.

The crater counters' next opportunity came with Mariner Venus-Mercury. It took the first close-ups of the innermost planet in March, 1974.

"Everyone expected Mercury to be the key to Mars," says Dr. Cutts.

The two planets have virtually the same gravity, so the energy which meteorites gain from plunging into the surface should be the same. And the size of the craters they leave should therefore be comparable. Also, Mercury has little atmosphere to wear down craters. So the scientists hoped it would link the history of the moon and Mars.

Unfortunately, Mercury did not cooperate. Either it is just made out of much different stuff or the meteorites present close in the sun came from much different than those farther out in the solar system. But the picture Mercury presented also turned out to be "a little confused," admits Dr. Cutts.

Already the Viking pictures have revealed why Mars seems to have a peculiar mix of craters. On the Red Planet, some newly formed craters clearly have been buried by windblown dust and uncovered epochs later, says Dr. Cutts. This can make ancient craters look much younger than they really are, he explains.

Mars craters: as young as they look?

AP photo

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# arts/books

## At last a star on Paula Trueman's door

By David Siermi

New York

If you've seen Clint Eastwood's latest western, "The Outlaw Josey Wales," you have doubtless been impressed by Paula Trueman's tawny performance as a Wild West grandma struggling across a hostile land with as much bravery as the handsome gunfighter who helps her.

It is a demanding role, but Miss Trueman seizes it by the horns and wrestles it into submission with her very first words. She becomes one of the most refreshing oases in a picture whose other episodes lapse sometimes into meaningless violence.

Miss Trueman's success with the part is no surprise, however. Though she has never achieved star status, this sturdy character actress has been gathering experience for decades. She is representative of many veteran performers who make skill, rather than stardom, their primary goal. She has made her talents the base for a long and often deeply rewarding career.

"I never dreamed about being a star," Miss Trueman confessed over lunch at Sardi's, in between interruptions by friends and colleagues who spotted her at the famed show-biz restaurant. "I wanted to be at the top, but in the sense of being awfully good—doing what I do awfully well. I never thought about this business of being accepted in the world as a star...."

A couple of years ago, the Trueman career edged close to stardom in the celebrity scene. She played the leading role in a bizarre comedy called "Homebodies," directed by Larry Yust, which was actually chosen for exhibition at the Cannes Film Festival. Then something went wrong—soon Miss Trueman doesn't know what— and the movie was never distributed beyond Cincinnati, where it was made. Its whereabouts became one of the mysteries of Cannes, where it failed to show up, and Miss Trueman's shot of international fame faded.

Since then she has kept busy, though. A speaking role in "The Stepford Wives," a day of shooting for Woody Allen's latest comedy, her supporting part in "Josie Wales." Says the actress, "There are few parts these days for older people, though 'character' parts used to be a staple. So it's difficult. But new things, such as TV and commercials, open up more opportunities."

"It gets more difficult as you get older," she continues, "because opportunities are more limited. But I did commercials when a lot of my theater friends turned up their noses at them. Then, after a few years, they tried and couldn't get jobs—because they couldn't do that kind of work."

It is typical of Miss Trueman to extend her energy and seriousness even to the realm of the TV commercial for Joy, Tide, Quaker Oats, and IBM. "They aren't easy," she insists, winking her sharp Ruth Gordon-type eyes. "You have to be able to seize a moment. It's a one-minute thing, or even a 10-second thing. So in a very brief time you have to snap into it and give a picture. It's a particular technique. I had very good training for that—trying to make the best of little parts when I worked for a repertory company."

To Miss Trueman, entertaining is an art, no matter what the circumstances. "I find every day a challenge," she says. "I don't like the formlessness of them. I prefer a definite structure to my life."



Veteran actress Paula Trueman in the movie "The Outlaw Josey Wales"

because each has its problems, and I like to adapt my technique to each situation."

"The Trueman career started 'a long, long time ago. I was a dancer. Before I danced professionally, I taught for a while. One summer I danced with Fokine's ballet, and at the end of the summer I just didn't go back to school." Miss Trueman "wasn't crazy about teaching anyway," and "wouldn't want to fall back on teaching acting," preferring to get through "drought periods" by spending money saved up during active periods.

"I love dancing and still love it more than anything else," the performer continues. "But I became an actress and joined a repertory company at the old Neighborhood Playhouse.... We did about six productions a year, ballets and plays, and I did all of them."

This turn in her career amazed Miss Trueman as much as anyone else. As a young girl she had wanted to be a writer, and she fondly remembers an article with pictures that she published later in Vogue magazine—written in the form of a letter to her friend, Fanny Brice, and dealing with another of her many talents: sewing.

Looking at today's entertainment world from her vantage point of long experience, Miss Trueman starts by lamenting the state of the theater. "It has changed so much. There are fewer plays nowadays, and I don't like the kinds of plays they're doing, and I don't like the way they're doing them. I don't like the formlessness of them. I prefer a definite structure to my life."

also don't like the shapelessness of the acting. It's not crisp, it's not definite. It's vague, it has a feeling of improvisation.

"And that's not the theater I want to be in. You start with improvisation, but you end up with discipline and form and a definite outline, a definite accomplishment."

Miss Trueman stops her criticism. "That's as far as I'll go," she announces with a smile. "I'm not crazy about talking about acting, style change, and I've changed my own style over the years. I'm not talking about anything stilted. It's just the whole idea of discipline, form.... It's the same thing in any area of life...."

As for the movies, Miss Trueman objects to the "indirect and sly way so many films today have in telling their story." But nonetheless, "I love movies. I'm fascinated with them as a medium. They present a bigger scope than the theater, which is limited by the stage, and the human beings standing on their feet on that stage. In the movies you can do anything."

Miss Trueman's life has always gravitated toward the arts. Even her summer home, situated attractively on Long Island's South Shore waterfront, was designed by her late husband, the architect and painter Harold Steiner. The actress feels that she must have been "born with" her many gifts and interests. During her childhood, her artistic leanings were neither frowned on nor encouraged. "I was just an individualistic person," she recalls. "I lived in my own world. That's just the way I am."

## Letters from James Joyce

Selected Joyce Letters, edited by Richard Ellmann, London: Faber & Faber, £8.50, Paper, £3.70. New York: The Viking Press, \$18.95. Paper, \$5.95. 440 pp.

By Parkman Howe

At last a portable selection James Joyce letters from the three previous volumes published in 1957 and 1966. Professor Ellmann now judiciously includes all the well-known letters from Joyce's early appreciation of Irish to his refusal to join Yeats's Academy of Irish Letters, as well as letters from the Joyce of Trieste, Zurich, "Ulysses" and the "Wake."

The selection boasts inclusion of 10 new letters and full restoration of many previously incomplete, including a suite of love letters to Nora Bernacchi. Joyce visited Dublin twice in 1909, each time sending almost daily epistles to Nora in Trieste. During his second stay in autumn, 1909, his correspondence bursts with an energy and veracity absent in his later, more brittle and posed letters. He moves among the raw materials of his books: the streets of Dublin, his friends Byron, Gogarty, and Cosgrave, all of whom appear under different pseudonyms in his fiction.

The letters also yield a remarkable consistency in being composed for one person within a fairly short time—August to December, 1909, with 15 letters falling in December alone. "I tell (as I always feel) a stranger in my own country," he observes on Oct. 27, "I loathe Ireland and the Irish." Then in a Dublin hotel where Nora once worked he says, "I have lived so long abroad and in so many countries that I can feel at once the voice of Ireland in anything." (Nov. 18) The letters are a diamond mine of Joyce's unmediated responses on the grid of Dublin.

But these letters, by themselves, are not the rest of the judicious selection by their decisively fine character. The longer Joyce's separation from Nora, the more erotic his letters become. Some of the scenes Joyce conjures up, the editor notes, may be technically termed "pornose."

One senses that there has been a profound betrayal of Joyce in the publication of such unflattering communications between a man and a woman. Professor Ellmann justifies inclusion of those now letters and fragments by citing "Joyce's avowed determination to express his whole mind"—precisely what Joyce did in his books, his fictions given out. One scarcely believes that Joyce's sexuals have been played out to the point where critics must borrow from the artist's personal letters. But then the moral climate has altered since Ellmann's 1959 "biography," and personal privacy has all but ceased to be a right.

Others, more fortunate than Joyce in this respect, have contrived to escape as they may. T.S. Eliot refused to authorize a biography. And not 30 miles from Professor Ellmann's New College at Oxford, the carved flagstone to the weathering chapel reads: "The friend for Jesus sake forbore...."

Parkman Howe is enrolled in the Ph.D. program in Anglo-Irish literature of University College, Dublin.

## Moscow cranks up southern Africa strategy

By David K. Willis

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
As the thud of mortar shells from black guerrillas echoes in Rhodesia, signaling a new escalation of racial tension in southern Africa, the Soviet Union is intensifying its own African strategy on two fronts:

- It has promised and is widely assumed to be supplying both light weapons and military advisers to Mozambique, as well as weapons and perhaps advisers to other black guerrillas training at bases in Tanzania and Zambia to fight the Ian Smith government in Rhodesia.

The mortars that fell on the Rhodesian town of Umtali Aug. 17 are thought by Western sources here to have come from the Soviet Union.

Soviet aid to Mozambique is also thought to be designed to outbid Peking for local support. Sources here believe Soviet influence in Mozambique has been rising steadily, with Chinese influence falling.

- Moscow is maneuvering to extract as much diplomatic capital as it can from heightened tensions in South Africa. It loudly proclaims its support of downtrodden blacks in Soweto (the black township outside Johannesburg) where rioting began in June) and other black areas—and is probing ways to bring to power in sprawling Namibia (South-West Africa) a government at least sympathetic to the Soviets.

It is considered significant by Western sources here that the president of the only black Namibian group recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity recently turned up in Moscow, reportedly with three aides.

The visitors are assumed to be in search of arms. The president is Sam Nujoma, whose base is Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.



SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma

South African Prime Minister John Vorster has refused to meet with Mr. Nujoma's organization, SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization) despite reported new efforts by London and by the Tanzanian government of Julius Nyerere to set up fresh talks between all sides.

Mr. Nujoma faces some opposition from less radical leaders within SWAPO, but he is thought to be highly influential. At the same time, Moscow is thought here to be careful not to go too far with its military aid in southern Africa.

Western sources say sending in Cuban troops to Angola was portrayed as a response to a request from a legitimate government for help against outside aggression (South Africa). No

## Sakharov sees bleak future for human rights in U.S.S.R.

By Elizabeth Pood

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
Nobel Prize-winner Andrei Sakharov is pessimistic about the future of human rights in the Soviet Union. But he continues to fight for it as a moral imperative.

In a retrospective interview the foremost Soviet human-rights activist:

- Described the Soviet intelligentsia as broadly sympathetic to dissidents but too straitjacketed to show it.

- Perceived no serious gap between the intelligentsia and the man in the street.

- Saw little hope that the next generation of political leaders might allow more freedom here.

- Indicated that if he had his career to live over again, he would still choose the path of human rights.

Dr. Sakharov's pessimism is both chronic and acute. In 1968, when he issued a manifesto urging democratization in this country, he hoped that other Soviet intellectuals would join his campaign and set off a liberalizing revolution here. This hope faded with the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and the subsequent crackdown on dissent inside the Soviet Union.

Recent developments have confirmed this long-term trend, in Dr. Sakharov's experience.

In the past year four of his friends and human rights colleagues have been sentenced and jailed: Andrei Tverdokhlebov, Sergei Kovlov, Vladimir Osipov, and Mustafa Dzhamilov. Harsh conditions have been imposed on political prisoners inside labor camps and jails, and restrictions have been made more severe.

Violence that Dr. Sakharov says appears to have been inspired by the KGB secret police has led to the deaths of Konstantin Bogatyrov, the foremost Russian translator of Rilke; Evgeni Brunov, an unemployed lawyer who appealed to Dr. Sakharov for help after alleged persecution for detaching the exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn in a letter; and other intellectuals who were in contact with dissidents.

Similarly, academician Dmitri Likhachev and Mr. Tverdokhlebov's friend Nikolai Klugev were the victims of serious physical assaults.

Dr. Sakharov regards these incidents and physical threats against other independent-minded intellectuals as an attempt to keep the active dissidents in a vacuum, separated from the rest of the intelligentsia.

Among the intelligentsia, Dr. Sakharov believes, there is a general yearning for more freedom.

Human-rights activists are only a "very narrow layer" of intellectuals, Dr. Sakharov explains, since "even the smallest step of nonconformism" often leads to a person's being cast out of normal society and his normal professional life.

Nonetheless, Dr. Sakharov senses a "deep inner interest" in human-rights issues on the part of intellectuals, as a matter of "self-respect. Without a doubt, in the inner spiritual life of society, interest is very wide," he asserts.

Dr. Sakharov has received expressions of sympathy from truck drivers and other workers, as well as from intellectuals. He concludes that the gap between intellectuals and the man in the street is not so great today as it was in 19th-century Russia.

"The attitude of anti-intellectualism which exists now creates very serious problems for the whole society," Dr. Sakharov contends. He includes among these problems lack of a sense of purpose, drunkenness, and what he sees as increased discrimination in selection of students for higher education. He holds that society as a whole would benefit from a freer and more relaxed atmosphere for intellectuals.

Whatever the demands of rationality, however, he doubts that the attitude here would change, even with a new generation of political leaders. "In a bureaucratic system every generation simply reproduces itself," he observes.

On the other hand, he considers a return to Stalinist purges unlikely, if only because "tragedies of such a large scale do not happen that often."

In spite of the bleak practical outlook for human rights, Dr. Sakharov does not regret his decision to become an activist.

## Soviet Union

such case exists in either Rhodesia or South Africa. Moscow also must weigh the reaction of the United States, which reacted sharply to the Angolan incursion. Any overt move to divert Cuban troops from Angola to southern Africa would seriously endanger détente. It is believed, and could be seen as a deliberate effort to take advantage of the American presidential campaign.

It is not known here whether there are any Cuban military advisers in Mozambique. Rhodesian Minister Edward Sutton-Pryce recently charged that Cuban as well as Soviet and Tanzanian advisers were helping guerrillas in Mozambique.

As Rhodesia looks more and more embattled, Moscow combines its aid to the guerrillas with pointed diplomatic approval of Rhodesian black leader Joshua Nkomo.

Moscow's aim appears to be pro-Soviet black governments in both Rhodesia and Namibia, leading to more leverage against the white regime in South Africa.

When Mozambique President Samora Machel visited Moscow May 17-24 of this year, the final communiqué said Moscow had agreed "in remembrance of the assistance to Mozambique in consolidating its defense capability." This is thought here to have been followed by shipments of light arms, rifles, and perhaps even surface-to-air hand-held rocket weapons.

As for South Africa, Pravda has hinted that the Soviet line will be to trouble the Vorster government illegal, to support the banned African National Congress, but prudently to stop short of any overt move against the South Africans that could cause the United States serious concern.

Moscow has sharply criticized the visit by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to Africa earlier this year and sought to blunt new U.S. sympathy for black majority rule throughout southern Africa.



Sakharov with his granddaughter, Malja

and accept social ostracism. "The logic of life and events made every next step inevitable and predetermined," he asserts. At each point the question of "self-expression, self-liberation" was most important. His own "inner liberty" was worth the cost.

## As detente cools, United States gets a chilly Soviet press

By Elizabeth Pood

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
The U.S. is "enslaving" developing countries to "neo-colonialist" trade, the U.S. and its NATO allies are intervening impermissibly in another country's affairs by threatening to withhold economic aid from any Italian government that includes Communists.

And, taking the two books together, here again is the improbable story of a marriage of two minds that really had very little in common—save a mutual belief in the genius of Samuel Johnson.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland. His work is published on both sides of the Atlantic.

No, it is not quite the cold war all over again. But the shrillness of tone does show how detente has cooled in this post-Angola election year.

Detente—by whatever name—remains the policy of both Moscow and Washington, of course. But the most crucial element in it—strategic arms negotiations—is at a standstill until the U.S. presidential election campaign sorts itself out. The second important element—East-West trade—is proceeding, but without glory, following the Soviet-American quarrel over Jewish emigration from the U.S.S.R.

The third element for Moscow—countering Chinese hostility—also continues in force but is neglected because it is a static condition rather than an active, moving development.

Meanwhile, the U.S. has increased its military budget and threatens to put on hold into

strategic superiority with its new cruise missiles.

All this has weakened the restraints that made Moscow mute its anticapitalist propaganda so dramatically in the first 3½ years of detente.

In a way it is a return to normal. Throughout the years of detente Soviet ideology never stopped maintaining that the Communist brand of socialism would inevitably triumph over the evil capitalists. Detente itself was always justified, in fact, as progress toward this end, the result of a changing balance of world forces in favor of Moscow.

The most blunt statements of this view were dropped in articles read by Westerners, however. The American President and Secretary of State became immune to direct personal

criticism in the Soviet press. And during high-level American visits here, the Soviet media even refrained from publishing normal everyday stories about racial violence in Boston.

This practice has changed gradually in the half year following the victory of an Angolan faction supported by Soviet-sponsored Cuban troops—and following American outrage at the Soviet involvement in Africa.

President Ford, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, and newcomer Jimmy Carter—and not just Pentagon hawks—rare an occasional rap on the knuckles. The U.S. can be identified as an imperialist, capitalist bogeyman in the central press.

Nonetheless, a significant margin of restraint remains in Soviet media treatment of the U.S.

## 'Round and about the brilliant hulk of a man that is Samuel Johnson'

Samuel Johnson and His World, by Margaret Lane. New York: Harper & Row, Publisher, Inc., 304 pp., \$13.95. London: Hamish Hamilton, £3.95.

Samuel Johnson and His World, by David Dalrymple. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 128 pp., \$3.95. London: Thames & Hudson, £3.95.

By Robert Nye

These two books go round and about the brilliant hulk of a man that is Samuel Johnson in very different ways. Margaret Lane is terse and jolly and full of tender enthusiasm. She crams an awful lot of facts quite painlessly into her big pages. Her Johnson is lively and hungry and thundering, a person of immediate

appeal, straight out of a Hogarth engraving, as it were.

This is intended to be a popular book and, as such, it stays on a pretty high level of informality and intelligent comment. All the essential quotes are quoted.

The idea seems to be to give, in brief and immediate form, an idea of the world Johnson lived in—on English 18th century, the world of Wedgwood and earthenware and sea-bathing and Shortland and the building of the Eddystone lighthouse; the world of Wolke and Telford and Gainsborough; the world of coffee-houses in Fleet Street; the world of the irascible and insufferable Boswell.

I closed the book with the impression of having handled some of the things Margaret Lane talks about. Her writing has that tactile qual-

ity. It also has the considerable merit of being excited by its subject. She is never dull or dry.

The world of James Boswell is not the same world—that is the first thing you will realize from David Dalrymple's book "James Boswell and His World." "Give me your hand. I have taken a liking to you." That was Johnson's greeting to his brash young friend. There are moments when I feel like sharing it; others, when I do not. As the English poet C. H. Sisson recently remarked, if Boswell had lived in the 20th century he would no doubt have made a fortune appearing on television.

However, it is not these meretricious aspects of the man that have engaged the attention of David Dalrymple. Here is a deeper Boswell, stronger and more secret person—and Boswell who all his life needed fatherly figures

and who found in Samuel Johnson a human face to which he could ascribe that sense of certainty which he lacked himself and therefore craved in others. Johnson dominates the horizon. But below that mountain of a man, Dr. Dalrymple does justice to the foothills—to Raynolds, to Burke, and to Garrick, even to Rousseau. Here is "Bobby," that "clubbable man"—as Johnson called him.

And, taking the two books together, here again is the improbable story of a marriage of two minds that really had very little in common—save a mutual belief in the genius of Samuel Johnson.

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## arts/

### At las

By 1

If you've seen Cern, "The Duet" must have been man's feisty per grandpa struggling as much bravery who helps her.

It is a demand seized by the mission with her comes one of the picture whose oh into meaningless.

Miss Truman's surprise, however achieved star status has been f. cadets. She is reg performers who dom, their priants the base for warding career.

"I never dream Truman confers between interr leagues who spo restaurant. "I was the sense of batr do awfully well business of her star. . . ."

A couple of y edged close to y She played the ody called "Ho Yust, which was at the Cannes I went wrong - know what - I tributed beyond its whereabouts of Cannes, who Truman's shr Since then speaking role of shooting li her supportin actress, "The older people, be a staple, such as TV opportunities

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"Rol Samet 21 Lette, 208 Alton, 11 James, B Dalchoe Son, 1 son, 23

These bent hull very dif and jolly crams e into her hungry

The South African Government is extending to the entire country the measure that allows the arrest of people without charge and trial - preventive arrest. It is called.

Until now, it applied only to the Transvaal area, which includes the black township of Soweto, where riots began in mid-June.

Minister of Justice and Police James T. Kruger, said the measure was being extended under the Internal Security Act, as a precaution.

By this action the government appears to be admitting how extensive the anti-government demonstrations have become. Newspapers are daily publishing news about the violence and nature of arson and rioting.

"Whites are losing control," said David Curry, the deputy leader of the Colored (mixed race) Labour Party in Cape Town.

Although this is an exaggeration, the comment does reflect how deeply the government is being challenged by the continuing unrest.

"At the same time that the government is introducing its 'preventive' measures," Mr. Kruger keeps saying, he will talk to responsible members of the black community. But when he was approached by the head of the Black Parents Association, Manas Buthezi, the minister questioned whether the BPA represented all the parents, since it was not properly elected.

The elected Urban Bantu Councils, on the other hand, are considered government puppets by most of the blacks in the country.

Observers here keep looking for signs that the government is trying to defuse the race confrontation. But there are few such signs. For example, at 8 o'clock each night the radio

## South Africa

### Why Cape Town's 'favored' Coloreds want more

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town  
The people in South Africa who were supposed not to rebel have joined the blacks.

So far the outcry is at student level. It comes from the Coloreds (people of mixed race) in sophisticated Cape Town, where race relations were presumed to be less tense than in the rest of the country.

Unrest began early in August on a day of declared solidarity with Soweto, the black township near Johannesburg where 176 people were killed in June. Soweto has become a symbolic word, especially to students - in this case students at the Colored University of the Western Cape (UWC).

The UWC students were confronted with police; they burned a building on campus. Then the three black townships near Cape Town exploded and 20 blacks were killed, according to official count.

The government was so unprepared for the outbreak that 130 police had to be flown in from other parts of the country along with the Johannesburg commandant, who handled the Soweto riots.

How could this happen? Many whites wondered. The Coloreds in the Cape are in a favored position: They are given jobs before blacks, they can own their own houses, they are affectionately called brown Afrikaners by the ruling white Afrikaner, who is of Dutch descent.

But the 2.2 million Coloreds are a race in between, a mixture in a society that tries to put everybody in a specific racial box. A Colored person can have blond hair and blue eyes, or he can be as black as a Zulu.

The first type sometimes passes for white in Cape Town society. "But we so-called Coloreds can always tell each other," said the Rev. Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Church. "I don't know how, maybe the insecurity in the eyes."

Close observers predict that opposition to the government has just begun, because the lot of the Coloreds has grown steadily worse since their parliamentary vote was taken away by the National Party about 25 years ago - because the Nationalists saw the Colored vote could soon unsettle them.

Police are standing by in Cape Town in case unrest moves to the high schools. Three schools already have been disrupted.

And UWC students are taking their ease to the Colored community. They have even passed out leaflets at Cape Town's airport.

### Bigger muscle for police

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

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Observers here keep looking for signs that the government is trying to defuse the race confrontation. But there are few such signs. For example, at 8 o'clock each night the radio

broadcasts hard-line comments supporting the government's law-and-order measures.

One South African observer here said the inner circle of the government is split down the middle over which direction to go. He cites the public ministerial disagreement about whether interracial sporting events should be allowed.

Amphrey Tyler reports to the Monitor: In an almost unprecedented step, South African Prime Minister John Vorster has summoned all ruling National Party members of Parliament, senators, provincial councillors, and some other public representatives to a summit conference in Pretoria early next month.

According to a terse announcement of the meeting Aug. 11 in the official National Party mouthpiece, Die Burger, Mr. Vorster has said that the government is determined to bring about a new era of peace and stability in South Africa.

But it seems that it could prove to be a moment of truth for the whole National Party. Including Mr. Vorster himself, who will have to put on the line the full implications of his policies regarding Rhodesia and Namibia and also - although there has been no official mention of this and Nationalists will not talk - how far he intends to go to satisfy African, Colored, and Indian demands for political rights inside South Africa.

The conference comes at a time of crisis in southern Africa, with the border war increasing bitterly in Rhodesia, intense international pressure on South Africa to get out of Namibia (South-West Africa), internal unrest in South Africa itself, and considerable economic problems in South Africa brought about by the low price of gold.



Colored kindergarten in Cape Town

Will they have more to smile about in ten years' time?

A memorial service for a black man, Mapetla Mohapi, who allegedly committed suicide while being detained without charge by police, was held Aug. 15 in a Colored church in the community of Athlone. The funeral took place about 800 miles away, near Queenstown. Surprisingly, the Athlone church is a middle-class one, which may indicate the spreading of opposition to the government's policies.

While there is a "tremendous residue of hope and trust and caring" in the Colored community, the people are getting increasingly frustrated, observers in close touch with the community say.

The government's latest refusal to support the recommendations of its own Theron Commission to investigate Colored unrest has driven the Coloreds in the direction of the black consciousness movement.

"I don't use the term black to signify a color," said David Curry, deputy leader of the Colored Labor Party, "but it signifies the oppressed."

Mr. Curry speaks as strongly as this, and yet he is a party member widely considered ineffectual and a sellout in the government.

"The party doesn't even have branches in various townships," said Prof. Jakes Gerwel, who said he once thought of joining.

Also the Labor Party members still receive 500 rand (R100) a month from the government even though they have recently walked out of the government's Colored House of Representatives.

As for the recent government move to set up a Colored cabinet minister to give the Coloreds more say, no Colored person brought up the topic when talking to this reporter. And when asked, they all shrugged it off, with almost no words, only faint facial expressions. The cabinet is "white-gatekeeping" to most of them.

### Black leaders face prison without a trial

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town  
A small step in one direction and a giant leap in the opposite direction seem to be the current pattern of public events in South Africa.

Last week the government promised that urban blacks (everywhere but here in the Western Cape) soon will be able to buy or build their own homes in townships without having to take out citizenship in their tribal homelands, which are often hundreds of miles away.

This policy will go into effect this week in Soweto, the black township near Johannesburg.

It did not mention that the townships are still classified as "white areas," and that land on which the houses are built remains government property.

About the same time that this housing concession was being announced, the security police in a move in the other direction confirmed that an undisclosed number of people had been detained all across the country. Under the first people for a year without charging them or bringing them to trial.

These arrests include two members of the Black Parents Association formed after the death of a black man, who was killed in a police shooting in June. One of the men, a member of all blacks, imprisoned considered the do.

(Also, reportedly, arrested Nelson Mandela, leader of the South African Student Organization, Nkomo, president of the Black People's Convention, and perhaps 20 others.)

The arrests follow the pattern by which the South African police cracks off the leaders of organizations they consider threatening. They do not ban the black political organizations but simply skim off the top periodically.

South African Foreign Minister Hilmer recently told a meeting of the ruling National Party in Durban that his country must have to adjust its racial policy to preserve international relationships. But he said that reforms would not affect the basic system of apartheid.

He said South Africa's international relations would remain tentative until the policy of apartheid development was shown to provide a solution for our problem of relationships between the peoples.

One long-time South African observer said that something the fears of the whites must be alleviated. "When people talk about government here, whites imagine being governed by their domestic servants because under the system of apartheid (racial separation) they are generally the only blacks they know," he said.

A major general in the Army said in a recent speech that South Africa had 10 years in which to prove whether it could survive.

Meanwhile, the government has lashed out at the press. Minister of the Interior C. F. M. der accused the press of recklessness and declared that it would have to become responsible or it was not worthy of the freedom it enjoyed.

Without the newspapers most whites would have no clue that anything disruptive was going on in the country given the drastic physical separation of the races. Also the blacks across South Africa could not so easily identify with other townships.

Monday, August 23, 1976

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Monday, August 23, 1976

## sports

### Olympic problems that need to be met before 1980

By Larry Eldridge

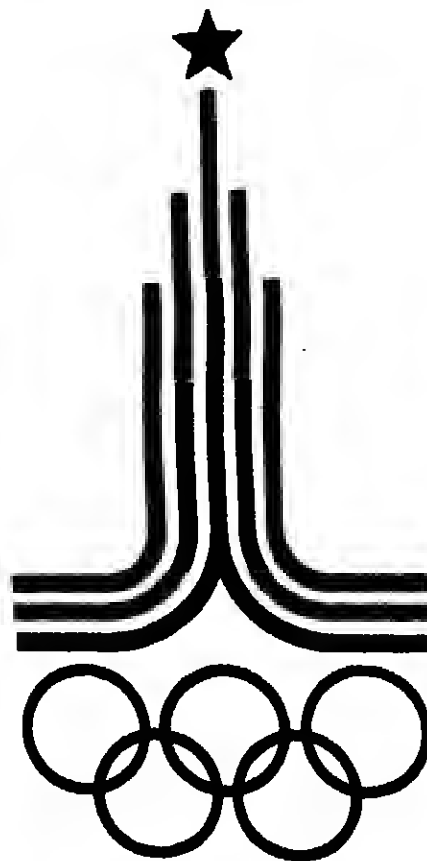
It's never too early to look ahead toward the next Olympics, so as we close the books on Montreal it is already time to think about 1980. And the first thing a lot of people are thinking about is how to cope with the multitude of political and social problems that beset the games so regularly nowadays.

One old idea which surfaced again during this year's troubles was to use the Olympic flag and anthem instead of those of the individual nations. At first this might sound like a good idea for curbing the rampant chauvinism at these quadrennial celebrations, but in actuality it might be one of these solutions that is worse than the problem.

Anyone who has been at the Olympics knows what a moving and memorable moment it is when his country's team marches in, or when an athlete from his nation wins an event and they raise the flag and play the anthem. The athletes feel this too. Many of them (including some now starting in the pro ranks) have told me that playing for their country was the No. 1 thrill in their entire careers.

Tako all this away, and the Olympics would become just another big track meet, swimming competition, or whatever. Anyway, the problem doesn't lie with flags or anthems. There's nothing wrong with an athlete competing for his country as well as for himself. It's just that certain nations, like the Soviet Union starting shortly after the war and East Germany now, have made such an obsession out of winning medals that they have perverted the whole Olympic ideal.

The United States isn't exactly blameless either, for while it doesn't have state-supported sports programs its officials and media types can wave the flag with anyone - and let's not forget that they



Symbol for 1980 Olympics

were the ones who started the whole problem by making such a fetish out of counting medals.

Somewhere along the way all of these countries lost sight of Baron Pierre de Coubertin's original concept that "the most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part."

Unfortunately, no one has yet found a way to stop a country from ignoring that ideal - and once this happens its rivals can seldom resist the temptation to try to

keep pace. I think the answer, though, is to cope with such distortions as best we can, not try to change the whole format.

For one thing, the U.S. Olympic Committee could try a little harder to improve its own programs instead of just rationalizing all failures on the grounds that Eastern European-style sports assembly lines don't fit the mold of a free society.

Obviously it wouldn't be feasible in try to set up such a system in the United States, but this doesn't mean - as the USOC seemingly would like us to believe - that national development programs are some sort of communist plot.

Countries like Austria, Switzerland, and France spend millions each year on their skiing programs with an eye toward the Winter Olympics, illustrating quite clearly that you don't have to live in a regimented society to develop a strong national team in a particular sport.

While the USOC wrestles with this problem over the next four years (and according to some of its own athletes, if something isn't done quickly American teams face potential disaster in Moscow four years hence), the International Olympic Committee has its hands full trying to find solutions to the various delicate political problems confronting it.

High on the list, is the "China question," which threatened for a while to wreck the Montreal games. Sentiment has been growing to allow mainland China and its 800 million people into the Olympic movement, but so far a majority of members has stopped short of fulfilling Peking's demand that Taiwan be simultaneously kicked out.

"Solving this problem is uppermost in my mind," IOC President Lord Killanin said in his post-Olympics press conference, but he did not indicate that he had as yet come up with any solution.

"What happened here (Canada's last-minute refusal to let Taiwan compete as the Republic of China), highlighted the question," he said.

Taiwan's withdrawal and the boycott by 30 African and Arab nations once again raised the question of letting athletes compete under the Olympic flag if for some reason they can't compete for a country. This came up poignantly in Montreal when sprinter James Gilkes of Guyana made just such a request after his country pulled out. Many people thought this was a chance for the IOC to establish an important precedent enhancing the sporting aspect of the Olympics and making them less nationalistic, but Gilkes' application was rejected.

Killanin, questioned sharply about this decision at his press conference, said the IOC had been "emotionally anxious to do the best we could," but had been prevented by technicalities from making any other decision.

The question is also being raised already as to how the IOC will react if the Soviet Union in 1980 follows Canada's lead and tries to bar or place restrictions on countries with which it is not friendly (Israel and Chile are the leading candidates).

Killanin reaffirmed at his news conference that the Russians have given assurance they will go by the IOC's rules, and when pressed with a hypothetical question about what would happen if they didn't he said: "If promises are not fulfilled, the Games will have to be withdrawn or cancelled."

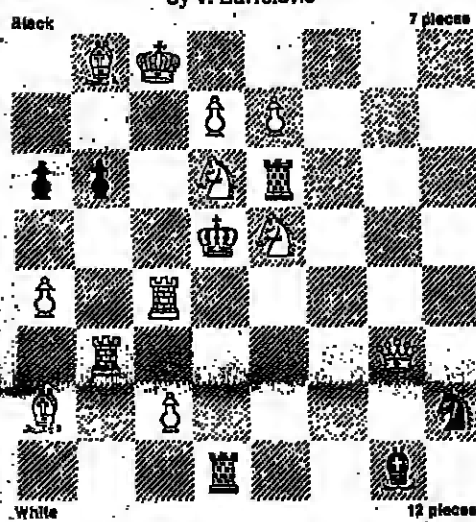
One can only hope that the IOC somehow resolves the China question without sacrificing a member in good standing (Taiwan), finds a way to prevent last-minute boycotts like the one in Montreal, decides to let athletes compete under the Olympic flag in special situations, and lets the Russians know in no uncertain terms that despite its wishy-washy performance in giving in to Canada, any failure to abide by the rules in 1980 will cause cancellation. If it accomplishes even some of these things, the four years between Olympics will have been productive ones.

## chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier  
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

### Problem No. 8810

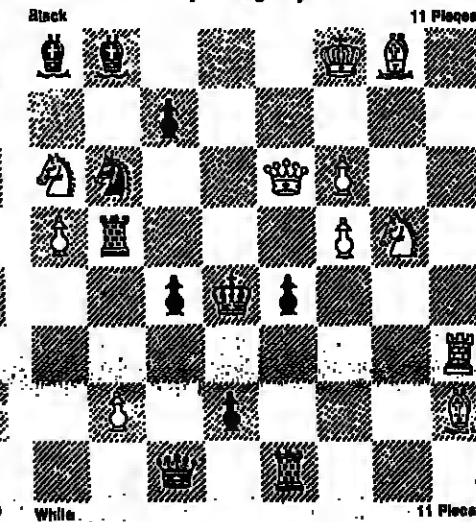
By V. Bartolovic



White to play and mate in two.  
(First prize, Cananario Cooperative Camaron de Imola.)

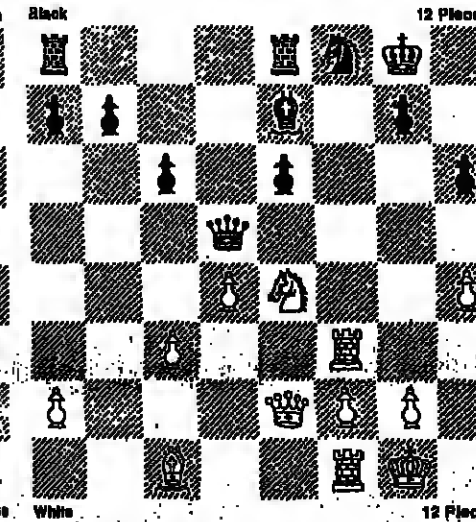
### Problem No. 8811

By L. Zagoruyko



White to play and mate in three.  
(Second prize, three-movers, U.S.S.R. Canjar Chess Club journey.)

### End-Game No. 2258



White to play and win.  
(Korchnoi-Palaton, Soviet championship, 1974.)

### Solutions to Chess

No. 8808. Q-K4  
No. 8809. Q-B6  
End-Game No. 2257. White wins: 1 R-Q7, BxR; 2 QxPch, RxQ; 3 RxRoh, KxR; 4 Kt-B8ch, K-R; 5 KtP-mate.

### Nellie Melba's voice: Australian heritage

By Victor A. Schlich  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

A coloratura soprano who shares her name with a brand of toast and a fruit dessert is remembered on a postage stamp issued in 1961 by Australia, where she was born 100 years before.

Musical history remembers Helen Porter Mitchell as Nellie Melba, who made her first public appearance as a singer at age six in the

town hall in the Melbourne suburb of Richmond. Although her father disapproved of singing as a suitable career for a young woman, Nellie soon became proficient on the organ and piano, and after her marriage to Capt. Charles Porter Armstrong, she moved to Europe where she had professional voice training.

Her first operatic role as Gilda in a Brussels version of Rigoletto also marked her debut as Nellie Melba. Because she didn't feel that her name had the proper flair for an opera star,

she had coined the name Melba from Melbourne, her birthplace. In 1918 she became Dame Nellie Melba, a Dame of the British Empire, after reigning supreme over Cuyant Garden and many of Europe's finest opera stages for almost two decades.

Nellie Melba literally became the toast of the town - a special toast was named after her; several towns took her name, and Peach Melba was added to society's dessert menu. It was a big step up for the diva from Down Under.



1961 Australia issue



L'auteur poursuit : « Ce qui se passe dans le monde, c'est une lutte entre le bien et le mal. Et advenue que pourra, nous prenons position. S'il n'y a pas de bien, alors nous prenons position pour le moindre mal, et nous le défendons. A moins de revenir à cette façon de faire, nous allons à la dérive vers une autre guerre mondiale, et nous sommes perdus. Nous sommes les complices aveugles... après coup... de cet axiome marxiste : l'histoire ne peut être transformée que par la révolution et l'effusion du sang, et le drapeau des peuples est rouge ».

M. van der Post dit qu'il pensa que les blancs de Rhodesie ont tort, et que la politique de l'Afrique du Sud est mauvaise. « Mais toute mauvaise qu'elle soit, je ne pense pas qu'elle le soit au point de justifier les tueries et le terrorisme [par des guerilleros]. »

« L'individu qui a un lien individuel avec une vérité universelle... et qu'il ne mettra pas sa conscience individuelle entre les mains d'une majorité quelconque dans l'intérêt de la majorité.

« Et ce type d'individu n'existe pas sur la scène africaine sauf en très, très, très petite quantité.



« Voici ce qui m'incurable pas que tout autre chose ou monde — c'est, où que j'aille dans le monde, je trouve un nouveau type d'être humain, appartenant déjà à un monde qui n'est pas encore. Nous n'avons pas les institutions pour l'exprimer, mais cela vient... L'avenir de l'Afrique, comme celui du monde, dépend de cette nouvelle humanité que l'on essaye de créer et c'est ce que j'essaye de servir. »

« A moins que des changements ne viennent de l'intérieur de l'être humain, il n'y a pas de changement du tout. C'est ce qui m'inquiète dans tout le contexte africain. Le changement est composé de l'extérieur et ne l'est pas! — doucement comme un processus de croissance; alors il serait vraiment bon qu'il serait vraiment l'Afrique ».

Job trouva sa réponse, cependant, ainsi que le suit quelque peu connaît cette histoire. Quand il apparut à ses inférieurs des convictions qu'il s'était créées quant au mal présent et futur, quand il apparut à son cœur plus de foi à la réalité de Dieu et de Sa création qu'il n'accordait à ses craintes, et quand il pria pour ses amis avec désintéressement, « l'Éternel réablit Job dans son premier état ».

## Ne craignez jamais la crainte !

Que faire alors de notre sens humain de crainte ? L'ignorer ? Vivre notre vie de la meilleure façon possible en dépit de cette crainte ? Ce n'est pas suffisant. La

Mary Baker Eddy, l'écouvreur et l'ondaine de la Science Chrétienne, n'ignorait jamais les craintes que nous ressentons : ne déconnaît jamais leur emprise sur notre sens humain des choses, mais à travers ses écrits elle montre que cette emprise n'est pas réelle et qu'on peut lui faire face d'une façon efficace grâce à une compréhension de la vraie nature spirituelle de notre être. Elle dit : « La crainte n'a jamais fait cesser l'être et son action... Dieu nous invite plus que la crainte à agir plus virilement. La réalité de notre être résiste toujours, quels que soient les arguments qui engendrent les croyances animales. Nous sommes ce que nous sommes — les enfants de Dieu, environnés par l'Amour divin, tenus sains et saufs dans les liens de la perfection spirituelle.

Nous ne pouvons être séparés de Dieu

Nous pouvons avoir innumérablement plus confiance en Lui que dans les craintes que nous ressentons ou les croyances que nous entretenons momentanément. Et nous pouvons avoir confiance dans la réalité spirituelle de notre unité parfaite avec Dieu. En remplaçant la crainte par une compréhension plus profonde de Dieu et de l'homme en tant que son expression parfaite et spirituelle, nous pouvons nous réjouir du bien qui est toujours accessible.

<sup>1</sup> Joh 3:25; <sup>2</sup> Joh 42:10; <sup>3</sup> Science et Salut over la  
Clief des Escriptures, p. 151.

\*Christian Science prononcer k'ris-tian s'a'i-nce

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, : Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures, de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard et les traductions dans les langues de l'Europe, du Japon, du Canada, de la France, C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts U.S.A. 02115

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels  
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wachsend!)

## Fürchten Sie niemals die Furcht!

Furcht kann eine Qual in unserem täglichen Leben sein, oder sie kann einfach ein negativer Gedanke sein, der, wenn er umgekehrt wird, auf das bereits vorhandene Gute hindeuten kann. Ob sie das eine oder andere ist, hängt davon ab, wie wir die Furcht meistern, wie wir auf sie reagieren. In Wirklichkeit brauchen wir die Furcht nicht zu fürchten!

Wir mögen uns manchmal wie Hlob vor  
kommen, als er noch einen Halt für seinen  
Glauben suchte. Ihm schienen die  
schlimmsten Dinge zu widerfahren. Es  
schien ihm einfach nicht möglich zu sein,  
dem Bösen zu entronnen. In Seelqual rief  
er aus: „Was ich gefürchtet habe, ist über-  
mich gekommen.“

Die Christliche Wissenschaft\* „wandte das Geschick“ vieler Menschen, indem sie ihnen half, die falsche Annahme zu verworfen, daß sie von Gott und von der Sicherheit, dem Frieden und der Heiligkeit Gewißheit des Schutzes, die ein Verständnis von der Wirklichkeit des geistigen Daseins ganz natürlich mit sich bringt getrennt seien.

lich weltfremden? Das ist nicht genug. Die Christliche Wissenschaft leugnet nicht die Notwendigkeit, die Furcht zu überwinden, sondern sie wiederholt, was Immer wieder in der Bibel betont wird, nämlich: daß nichts den Menschen in seinem wahren Sein von der Liebe Gottes trennen kann.

gen in der geistigen Vollkommenheit.  
Wir können nicht von Gott getrennt sein.  
Wir können ihm weit mehr vertrauen als  
den Besslichkeiten, die wir haben, oder  
den Annahmen, die wir im Augenblick  
haben. Und wir können auf die geistige Wirk-  
lichkeit unserer vollkommenen Einheit mit  
Gott vertrauen. Wenn wir Furcht durch  
ein tieferes Verständnis von Gott und von  
Menschen als Seinem vollkommenen  
geistigen Ausdruck ersetzen, können wir  
zufrieden sein mit dem Guten, das immer  
zur Hand ist.

<sup>1</sup> Hiob 3:25; <sup>2</sup> Hiob 42:10; <sup>3</sup> Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 101.

\*Christen Science; sprachl. Kräftegen e'stens

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche  
Schriften in deutscher Sprache erstellt auf Anfrage der  
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Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115

## Wie kann ein friedlicher Wandel in Afrika gefördert werden?

Übersetzte Auszüge aus dem auf Seite 2 erscheinenden Artikel.

Von Juoe Goodwin  
Korrespondentin des  
Christian Science Monitors

**London**  
Die Kräfte für einen friedlichen Wandel im südlichen Afrika — einschließlich des von den Weißen beherrschten Rhodesiens — sind gewaltig, und wenn die Vereinigten Stanten und die übrige Welt diese Kräfte ignorieren, unterstützen und fördern sie die Gewalttätigkeit.

Dies meint der wöthlin bekante südafrikanische Schriftsteller Laurens van der Post, ein Mann, der sich in einem Dutzend Länder wie zu Hause fühlt und gern in England seiner barmherzigen Tätigkeit nachgeht.

Laurenz von der Post erklärte in einem Interview in seiner im siebten Stock und in der Nähe der Themse gelegenen Londoner Wohnung, die Varrington Staaten könnten, dem Freiheitsstreben in ganz Afrika Auftrieb geben, wenn alle sagten: Paßt auf, wir setzen uns für die Unabhängigkeit Afrikas ein; wir vertreten das, was in Afrika richtig ist; wir unterstützen das, was in Afrika nicht korrupt ist; und wo immer es in Afrika etwas Gutes geben mag, werden wir es stärken. Aber wir werden nicht mehr dulden, das Ausbeutende die Mißstände der Schwarzen ausbeuten!

Was in der Welt vor sich geht, ist ein Kampf zwischen Gut und Böse, fuhr der Schriftsteller fort. Was auch kommen mag, wir werden unseren Standpunkt vertreten. Wenn es nichts Gutes gibt, dann setzen wir uns für das ein, was am wenigsten schlecht ist, und verteidigen es. Wenn wir nicht zu diesem fundamentalen Prinzip zurückkehren, treiben wir einem neuen Weltkrieg entgegen. Wir sind verloren.

Wir sind blinde Anhänger jenes marxistischen Axloms, daß die Geschichte nur durch Revolution und Blutvergießen geändert werden könne und daß die Fahne des Volkes tiefrot sei."

Er sagt, daß es von den Vereinigten Staaten abhängt, ob der Geist des Westens wiederentdeckt werde, und fährt dann fort:

„Ich glaube, für die Vereinigten Staaten ist es eine gerechtere Leidenschaft, die richtige Lösung zu finden. Die Art, wie sie sich durch die Watergate-Affäre vor der übrigen Welt bloßstellen, haben, ist in meinen Augen nicht ein Zeichen von Schwäche, sondern von ungeheurer geistiger Kraft. Ich glaube, daß die Vereinigten Staaten wirklich nach einer geselligen Lösung suchen und daß deshalb letzten Endes die Wiederkentdeckung des klassischen Geistes des Westens davon abhängt, ob die Vereinigten Staaten sich selbst und ihre Macht wiederentdecken, ob sie ihren Mut und ihren Wunsch wiederentdecken, diese Macht zu nutzen, diese riesige Macht, und zwar nicht wie ein Riese, sondern im Interesse der Welt und der Menschheit.“

Van der Post, der 1942 auf der von den Japanern eingenommenen Insel Java Kriegsgefangener wurde, erklärte, daß seine Kriegsgefangenschaft ihn veranlaßt habe, sich darüber klar zu werden, worauf es im Leben am meisten ankommt.

Aber noch vor dem Zweiten Weltkrieg, als van der Post 21 Jahre war, schrieb er als erster ein Buch, das sich gegen die Rassenvorurteile in Südafrika aussprach. Er wuchs dort auf, wo seine Vorfahren vor mehr als 300 Jahren hingezogen waren. Er war eins von 16 Kindern, lebte auf einem Bauernhof in einer Gegend mit vielen weißen

motiver weißer Bevölkerung, wo er die Beziehungen zwischen den Nachkommen der holländischen Siedler und den Schwarzen aus erster Hand kennen-  
lernte.

Van der Post sagte, nach seiner Meinung, seien die weißen Rhodesier heute unrecht und die Politik Südafrikas sei verkehrt. „Aber wie verkehrt sie auch sein mag, sie ist, glaube ich, nicht so schlimm, daß man das Morden und den Terrorismus [seitens der Guerillas] rechtfertigen könnte.“

Die Verhältnisse können auf andere Weise geändert werden", sagte er. Wenn sechs Millionen schwarze Rhodesier als wirklich einig sind und an ihnen wirklich daran liegt, die soziale Struktur in Rhodesien zu ändern, können sie dies ohne Gewaltanwendung tun; sie können es in wenigen Monaten erreichen, indem sie lediglich ihre Arbeit verwiegeln.

In Angola hat eine Minderheit von Fremden die Macht ergriffen. Angola ist [heute] mehr eine Kolonie als jemals zuvor in diesem Jahrhundert. Es wurde von neuem kolonisiert, und die ganze Welt schaut zu. Wenn Sie Rhodesianer wären und alken, das das jedem Einwohner zugeständene Wahlrecht dazu benutzte, würde eine Diktatur der [schwarzen] Minderheit einzuführen. Würden Sie sich dann, solch einer Zukunft ausliefern wollen? Und was

Die Regierung durch eine Minderheit kann sehr viel demokratischer sein als eine Regierung durch die Mehrheit. Man könnte sagen, daß in Rußland die Mehrheit regiert, — die Regierung, er-

Die Demokratie ist überhaupt die schwierigste Regierungsform. Deshalb ist es so schwer, sie in die Tat umzusetzen. Und deshalb funktioniert sie auch nicht richtig. Sie ist in erster Linie ein Bewußtseinszustand, nicht ein Apparat zum Ausüben von Wählerstimmen. Und sie stellt den um weitesten vorgeschrittenen Bewußtseinszustand dar, den man haben kann, weil sie einen Menschen voraussetzt, der eine individuelle Beziehung zu einer universellen Wahrheit hat . . . und weil sie voraussetzt, daß er sich dieses individuelle Geistes bewahrt, daß er sich nicht von der Mehrheit verschleppen läßt, daß er in der Einsamkeit der Mehrheit denken soll.

Und solche Menschen gibt es  
Afrika nur in sehr, sehr geringer  
Zahl.

Was mich mehr als alles andere  
leben ermüdet, ist die Tatsache,  
daß überall, wo ich in der Welt  
komme, einen neuen Menschen  
dar bereite eine Welt ansehe,  
noch nicht existiert. Wir haben  
Einrichtungen, um diese Welt zu  
druck zu bringen, aber sie kommt  
die Zukunft Afrikas, ebenso wie  
die Zukunft der Welt, hängt von  
neuen Gemeinschaft ab, die man  
schaffen sucht; und ich will mich  
dem Dienst dieser Sache stellen.

Wenn sich der Wandel im Mensch  
nicht vom Innern her vollzieht, gib  
überhaupt keinen Wandel. Die Men  
schheit wird dann in ein weniger  
entwickeltes Stadium zurückvers  
etzt, was es, was mich an der Entwick  
lung ganz Afrika beunruhigt. Ein Wan  
del, der von außen herbeigeführt, er  
scheint sich nicht im stillen als ein Pro  
zess. Nach außen hin wird er nicht



**Village of Vitznau on Lake Lucerne, Switzerland**



By

If you've seen  
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Monday, August 23, 1976

# The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## The Dream of the Red Chamber

The "Dream of the Red Chamber," often called the greatest of all Chinese novels, and certainly the most popular, appeared late in the 18th century. It is read even now by millions, who, undeterred by over 3,000 pages and the complexities attendant upon more than 400 characters, find its sentiments irresistible. They defend their favorites among the dream personages, and form societies for its study — Hung Hsueh, or "Red Research."

When it came out the publishers in China were just discovering, to their surprise, that there existed in the country a wide public which wanted to read for pleasure. To the scholar this was an ignominious goal, deviating from the official axiom that literature must be moralistic and didactic. Classical literature was written in *wen huo*, an ornate and stylized medium, too difficult for the ordinary reader. The Dream not only pointed no moral, but was written in colloquial language, so it was taken for granted that no scholar would ever read it, but the fact remained that they all did — secretly but avidly. The professional storytellers made it known to the vast illiterate audience of the land, so that everyone knew it and discussed it.

The author, Tiao Hsueh-chin, is known to have worked on his masterpiece sometime after the middle of the century in the Village of the Yellow Leaf, but he lived to finish only eighty chapters. The remaining forty were completed after his design by one Kao Ngoh, and brought out posthumously. It is held largely autobiographical, as Tiao, like Pao-yi, the hero (or anti-hero), was born into a rich and cultivated family, where, idle and spoiled, but also sensitive and poetic, he enjoyed the company of his beautiful sisters, cousins and their bevy of maids. Like him he refused to study.

Both in the Dream and in Tiao's own life, the day of reckoning came: the house fell, the girls married, passed away, scattered. In the story Pao-yi vanishes, but for Tiao this great reversal of fortune seemed to spell only disaster. He failed the official examinations; no career was open to him; he ended his days in complete destitution. Yet, though he could not have known it, he too capped in his own fashion from the red-dust of earth, not by Taoist magic as did Pao-yi but through the immortality his masterpiece conferred upon him.

He possessed an extraordinary — even

unique — gift for writing in simple literary language. This delighted his readers as much as did the human interest, the love-affairs he told. Added to this was another dimension, which also explains the book's unending popularity: he presents the interplay of two mirror images of life, something he sets out in his striking Prologue.

Here the destiny of a large piece of jade, rejected for the repair of heaven, is discussed. Dejected by his failure the Stone has contracted itself into a "flesh pendant," "clear, fresh and translucent," which is sent down into the world of illusion "for a spell in a civilized and ascendant Nation, to be cast with a family of culture and nobility in a land of luxury and willows-and-flowers and a country of harmony and wealth."

In this family of many generations the young people attend their own school, compose poetry, embroider, eat delicious food, wear exquisite clothes and suffer the pangs of love, jealousy and grief. Their marriages are arranged for them: they quarrel but submit. It is pervaded with a deep melancholy.

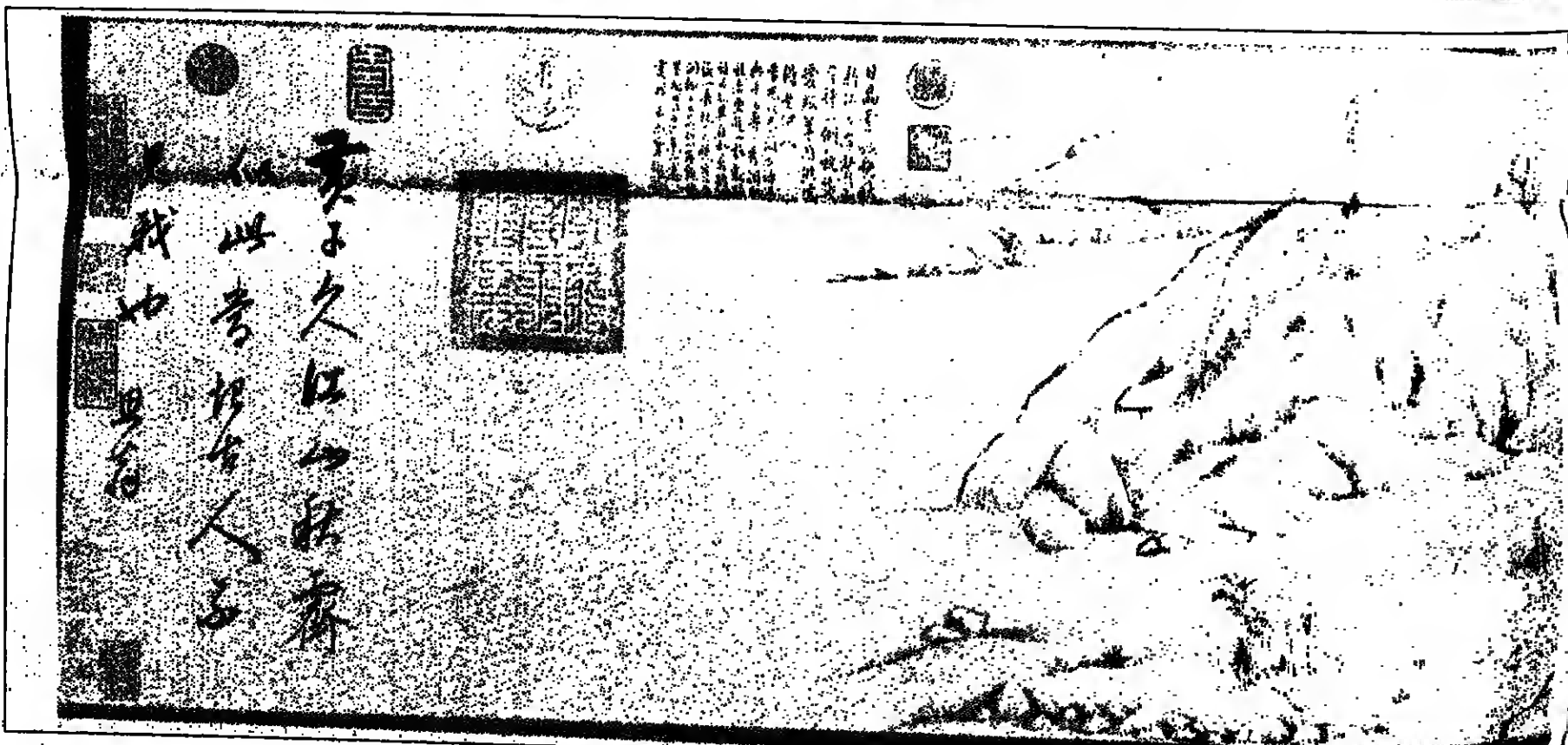
Today in Peking the Dream is disparaged as a tale of vain, idle, greedy, sometimes sadis-

tic persons — and on the face of it this fair criticism. But it fails to take into account the salient issue which is that we are confronting here an uncanny ambience between parallel worlds.

The Chinese, with their strong traditional interest in the supernatural, found this element interwoven into the fabric of the life in the most matter-of-fact way possible. A life of the family was often checked by incidents indicating that what they saw pertaining was only a dream within a dream: that everything relating to the red-dust sphere is a delusion, and that our gods and titles stand apart from these fugitive illusions.

In these moments of revelation the still upon a material plane, but seen from outside the book assumes a universal perspective which makes ideological or socialism irrelevant. As the Prologue says: "When the unreal is taken for the real, the real becomes unreal. Where nothing is taken for existence, existence becomes non-existence."

Enid Saunders Cook



"Mountains on a Clear Autumn Day": Scroll by Tung Ch'i-ch'ang (1555-1635)

## The art of order

In a now revered and celebrated comment, Tung Ch'i-ch'ang, major Chinese landscape artist of the 17th century, once said that the

only about five inches high. And when extended horizontally, the picture may be about a foot in length.

My scroll may be a "mini" scroll in size, but it is portentious and majestic in its implications for me. It brings me unfailingly to nature. I may be upon the ground outside; rain may be falling down in torrents; a foggy haze may be enveloping the actual outdoors. But in my "mini" scroll all is sun and light; the climate and the ambience are reliable, constant, and unchanging.

There are certain details on which I like

particular, a narrow ribbon between two yawning chasms. But another one, and the one to which I return most often, is this part which shows an infinitesimal little man, peering out of his lonely hut, at the base of dizzying lofty mountains.

The striking figure of Tung Ch'i-ch'ang (1555-1635) dominated the Chinese art world of the late Ming dynasty. He was not only a painter, but also a connoisseur, a collector, and a theorist. He was, by far, the most eminent authority of painting of his time. He undertook to codify painting styles and to bring the whole history and art of painting into a

comprehensive system. He succeeded so well in his endeavor that most books about painting written in China after his time refer to him as master.

To a major effort to free Chinese painting from its conventionalities and to revive its calligraphic base, Tung Ch'i-ch'ang extolled

painting that, to the lover of the "good design," real landscape can never equal painting. In his comment, preferring art to nature, Tung Ch'i-ch'ang went a step beyond his 16th-century predecessor, Tsung Ping, who had said that the painting can take the place of nature.

After many years of enthusiastic experiment of both art and nature, I find my own conclusion finally confirms that of Ch'i-ch'ang. The indubitable vigor of the matter, which effect so radically the presentation of the actual out-of-doors, are fully obliterated in the painting; and the painting thus becomes my only sure access to nature — more certain, even, than nature itself can be.

Am I not better served then, to have a painting as my window on the world — better, perhaps, than to have the actual world itself? A painting which is oblivious to fog, to rain, even to sun when too brilliant to paint, which can perform satisfactorily for me at all times, regardless of the weather?

Mary Tanenbaum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 23, 1976

## A promise

If you had promised me  
Jade  
And forgotten . . .  
I would have shrugged.

But a poem, promised,  
Forgotten . . .  
I weep.

Bessie F. Collins

The preceding poem has been translated into Chinese calligraphy by Dr. Yu-fang Shih

我忘却  
但您若允諾我詩詞而  
我唯有揮筆而已  
您要哭泣  
我忘却  
您若允諾我詩詞而  
我唯有揮筆而已

Courtesy of Dr. Yu-fang Shih

## Mid-August

Summer lingers here  
In episodes of flowers.  
Even the redolent sour-gum  
Is summer-laden;  
And the dusty leaves  
Of hazel and dogwood  
Hold in the orchestral tuning-up  
Of autumn wind.

Out of the still, pale sky,  
Out of the fluttering cloud,  
Bird song grows less,  
But there among the twigs,  
Upon the bough,  
The teeming robin waits.  
At night the cricket  
Has announced his presence,  
And faster, night on night,  
The insistent insect sounds  
Match other rhythm  
Man must listen to.  
This is late August,  
This is the restless season.  
This is the time  
When man remembers most.

Catherine Haydon Jacobs

## Waves of silence

I heard  
the sound  
of weary night —  
It held  
no song  
unless you count  
the  
motioned moments  
gathering substance  
on waves of silence  
— where  
— sensing held  
the ribboned reins

morning  
came  
with cloudless skies —  
I watched  
the trees  
while  
green leaves breathed  
the early mist:  
then — a sparrow  
fluttered its wings  
and flew  
into  
the waking world.

Yvette Abrams

The Monitor's religious article

## Never fear fear!

Fear can be a plague in our day-to-day experience, or it can be merely a negative thought which, reversed, can indicate good at hand. Whether it is the one or the other depends on how we handle it, how we respond to it. The truth is we do not need to fear fear!

We may at times feel like Job while he was still groping for an anchor for his faith. The worst possible things seemed to happen to him. He just didn't seem able to escape from evil. He cried out in anguish that "the thing which I greatly feared is come upon me."

Job found his answer, though, as anyone familiar with the story knows. When he learned to distrust his self-sustained convictions of evil in the future and at hand, when he learned to give more credence to the reality of God and His creation than he gave to his fears, and when he unselfishly prayed for his friends, "the Lord turned the captivity of Job."

Christian Science has "turned the captivity" of many by helping them reject the false belief of their being separated from God and from the security, peace, and loving assurance of protection that naturally follow an understanding of the reality of spiritual existence.

Man's true selfhood is the child of God, the spiritual likeness of divine Truth and Love. He can know no other reality than the perfection of God's creation. The fears in human thought cannot interfere with the conditions of that creation. What is spiritually true cannot be altered by the impressions, evil forebodings, or even firm convictions of the human mind. God is good and the source of all good, and the real being of each one of us is in His care.

What, then, shall we do with our human sense of fear? Ignore it? Carry on our lives as best we can in spite of it? That isn't enough. Christian Science does not deny the necessity of overcoming fear, but it reiterates what is emphasized again and again in the Bible: namely, that nothing can separate man in his true being from the love of God.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, never ignored the fears we feel, never belittles their hold upon our human sense of things, but throughout her writings she shows that this hold is not real and that it can be faced effectively with an understanding of the true, spiritual nature of our being. She says, "Fear never

## BIBLE VERSE

I, even I, have spoken; yea, I have called him: I have brought him, and he shall make his way prosperous.

Isaiah 48:16

## My friend

My friend, I wish that  
for lingering moments  
I may become you:  
And you,  
in your turn,  
may experience me:  
And together,  
we shall gaze,  
into the eyes  
of the other —  
only to see  
our one-ness.

Jack L. Anderson

stopped being and its action." God is more to us than the most virulent fear. The reality of our being still stands, no matter what arguments promote evil beliefs. We are what we are — children of God, encompassed by divine Love, held safely within the bounds of spiritual perfection.

We cannot be separated from God. We can trust Him far more than the fears we feel or the beliefs we momentarily entertain. And we can trust in the spiritual reality of our perfect unity with God. By replacing fear with a deeper understanding of God and of man as His perfect, spiritual expression, we can be happy with the good that is always at hand.

Job 42:25; Job 42:10; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 151.

## The feeling that God can heal you

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Jesus knew this. He proved it, and so did his early followers. They turned to God in prayer. They yielded to the understanding of God's presence and grace.

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## arts

## At last

If you've seen "The Godfather," you know the man's kingly grandeur, how much heavier who helps her.

It is a drama which she by the mission with h comes one of I picture whose into meaning.

Miss Trueman surprise, how achieved star tress, has been comes. She is performers who dom, their pri onta the base warding caree

"I never dr Trueman con beagues into leagues who restaurant, the sense of t do awfully v business of I star..."

A couple o edged else She played t ody called Yust, which of the Com want wroo know what tributed whi Its whereat of Cannes, v Trueman's Since th speaking r of shooting her support actress, "I older peop be a stap such as r opportunit

"It gets continues limited. B my theo them. To couldn't that kind It is v anergy a the TV Oata, an winking "You ha one-min in a vol and give I had v meke it a reper To M matter

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Joseph C. Harsch

## OPINION AND...

## Iran + oil + guns

Two current items in the news need to be read in juxtaposition.

One is that the OPEC countries (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) are talking about another round of stiff rises in the price of oil.

The other is that U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has just been to Tehran where he signed an agreement with the Shah of Iran for more sales of American weapons to Iran as part of a trade package for a six-year period extending through 1986. In the package Iran will buy \$10 billion worth of U.S. weapons, plus some \$24 billion worth of civilian goods. In return Iran will deliver \$16 billion worth of goods of which \$14 billion would be in oil. The balance of \$18 billion owing to the U.S. would presumably be paid by Iran out of earnings from oil sales to other countries.

In there anything wrong with this arrangement under which Iran will continue to receive a lot of extremely expensive and highly sophisticated American weapons?

Sen. Hubert Humphrey thinks there is. A staff report has come from his subcommittee on foreign assistance. This is under the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations. The re-

port claims that the sale of American arms to Iran beginning in 1972 has gone "out of control." The staff thinks the traffic needs more careful and regular policy review. It contends that the weapons Iran is getting are as sophisticated that anywhere from 50 to 60 thousand Americans will be going to Iran to teach the Iranians in the use of these weapons. It fears that this could involve the United States in another Vietnam-type involvement.

The State Department denies that the program is "out of control." It contends that the arming of Iran fits properly into existing American foreign policy which relies primarily on Iran and Saudi Arabia for stability in the Persian Gulf area in the wake of Britain's withdrawal. It denies that a weapons delivery program worth about \$2 billion per year is exorbitant or unusual or out of scale.

Recent agreements (still pending clearance by Congress) for arms sales to Saudi Arabia are in the same range. On a per capita basis they would be enormously larger. The delivery program for Saudi Arabia would run a little under the \$2 billion range of the Iranian program. But Saudi Arabia has a population of nine million against 33 million for Iran. And the

Saudi armed forces number 47,000 men against 250,000 for Iran.

If Saudi Arabia needs to buy some \$2 billion worth of American weapons a year, a case can certainly be made for Iran needing even more, particularly since Iran does sit on the mountain passes down which the Russians have long wanted to travel — and have sometimes explored, tentatively.

But there is an interesting difference on the record in the behavior of the two countries on oil prices. Saudi Arabia has consistently restrained those OPEC countries who have been loudest for higher prices. Thanks to Saudi Arabia, Americans (and West Europeans and Japanese) have been paying less for their oil and gasoline than would otherwise be the case. Iran has usually been loud in its demands for the higher prices.

It would seem to me that it is in accord with American interests in the Middle East to have Iran be strong enough to defend itself and to contribute to stability in the Persian Gulf. And Iran is going to get arms from somewhere. If the Shah doesn't get arms from the U.S. he will get them from Western Europe, or as a last resort, from Moscow.

I don't see that anything would be gained by withholding permission for Iran to buy American arms with its oil money. True, there is a question whether Iranians really need as many and as sophisticated weapons as they want. Perhaps some of the money could be used to better advantage in the industrial and social development of the country. But the policy of encouraging Iran to become a modern, military power is part of the general body of existing American foreign policy which is not being seriously challenged.

What does emerge is a question whether Washington has had as good a deal as it should be getting out of its trade with Iran. Should the Iranians be pushing for higher oil prices loudly as they have been when they were much from Washington?

If Dr. Kissinger had been the master bargainer he is supposed to be, one would expect the Iranians to join the Saudis in arguing for restraint on oil prices.

Surely it is reasonable to hope that they are to get all the superweapons they want in order they will from now on be a force working toward oil price restraint.

## The state of the pet-rocky economy

Melvin Maddocks

Americans still have enough extra money to buy pet rocks and cans of Vermont hot that are, in fact, manufactured in Massachusetts. Price: \$2. Instructions: "Till can toward nose and inhale deeply. To simulate mountain air on a winter day, place in freezer for one hour prior to inhalation."

But don't let that gulping and general all-around conspicuous consumption fool you. Americans, it seems, are no longer the Richest People in the World.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development — a sort of exclusive club of the 24 richest nations in the West — has made its members empty their pockets and declare their assets, so to speak. And it turns out that, in terms of per capita income, the United States (at \$6,640) ranks behind both Switzerland (\$6,970) and Sweden (\$6,880).

Well, you say, Americans are still the last of the big spenders — the moneybags whose largess keeps the rest of the world going around. Wrong again. In proportion to its wealth the United States ranks 11th among the Western nations allotting funds to "developing countries" and "international organizations," like the United Nations.

The notion will also have to be revised that the American tourist abroad is a baloneying the exchequers of photographic countries on his credit card. In the exchange game of my patriotic souvenirs (made in Hong Kong) vs. yours, we're getting more than we're giving. Of the 24 OECD countries, the United States attracts the most

tourists, who leave behind about \$6 billion a year before they make it back to Customs.

All right, you say. Still, nobody — but nobody — can beat an American at good old-fashioned waste. True. The United States is first in per-capita television sets and telephones and the consumption of meat. But — can it be? — the Canadian now uses more energy than the American.

We're just going to have to face it. After 200 years in the business of getting and spending, we're no longer No. 1. And if projections continue, the OECD-welchers say, the U.S. may soon fall to 11th place in per-capita income, behind Canada and Ireland.

The scene is a hazy jungle, somewhere in the United States, in 1980. Two dignified, unshaven gentlemen in third-hand gray suits and old tennis shoes are preparing breakfast. They are known only as the other John Paul and Howard H. John Paul glances at an old newspaper he is using to start a fire under an ancient pot of Mulligan stew.

John Paul: What's that? Good news! It says here the United States now ranks 18th in per-capita income, right behind Yugoslavia.

Howard: Oh, what a break, John Paul! Remember what it was like when we were No. 1, and there was no place to go but down?

John Paul: Nobody loved us in those bad old days. Everybody's so nice to us now.

Howard (reading from another part of the paper): Look what's heading the best-seller list. A novel called "The Beautiful American." And it's by an Englishman. I can't believe it! John Paul (now on the phone): I says here that the small cars from Detroit, imported by the Japanese, are really cutting into their market.

Howard: I guess with our cheap American labor we can keep prices down and clobber those big gas-guzzling Toyotas and Datsuns. And I notice a story on the entertainment page, reporting that more and more Spanish producers are coming to California to make low-budget movies.

Howard: Well, I don't wish anybody grief, but it's somebody else's turn to be rich and unhappy. I'm already beginning to resent the Yugoslavians. Why don't they tip our bellhops better, when you consider they're practically all millionaires?

John Paul: "Think ahead" is the motto of the hobo as well as the millionaire. Let's prepare now.

He lifts his soup ladle like a baton, and on the morning air the joyful chant rises in unison from the two men: "We're number 20! We're number 20!"

Richard L. Strout

## Where's that grain reserve?

Put simply, the earth is a small planet reaching a balance between its human population and its food supply; will seek out the balance either by expanding the food supply or by slowing the rate of human reproduction.

Thinking of the earth as a small planet seemed during a few years ago but the concept is easier with the Viking on Mars, and with the human landing on the moon. Everything is relatively; the earth was big when the population was a billion or so; population now is four billion and may double in a couple of generations.

The immediate global outlook for food is good. If favorable weather continues this year, Canada and the United States, who are the combined breadbasket of the world, may set an all-time record for corn, and next to the biggest record for wheat. Here, obviously, is a chance to put food aside for a non-rainy day — a day of drought and failed monsoons.

Until a few years ago the American government paid farmers not to produce. It seems incredible. There was a huge government-controlled reserve of food. What to do with the ex-

tra food was a political issue. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz can never stop recalling it. He notes with pride that the huge public storage stocks are gone; that the farm prices have risen. He appears to lack credit for it, ignoring the expansion of world food demand.

These awkward surpluses were, of course, an insurance against hunger for the rest of the world, though they were not intended that way. Repeatedly they were called upon to help meet an international emergency even as recently as two years ago at the time of the Rome food conference. There at Rome were delegates from well-fed nations and from hungry nations, the latter glaring accusingly at the former. A favorite statistic: Fertilizer that Americans use for their lawns, golf courses, and cemeteries amounts to more than twice used for its whole food production.

The huge food reserves that the U.S. Government once accumulated were absorbed in large part by growing world population. A dozen nations that used to export food now import it. As history reckons time, this was a very sudden development. It was one of the

great revolutions of our era. Furthermore, the affluent nations demanded more meat and the grain-to-meat process is less efficient in the food cycle than if the grain is eaten direct. Russia is trying to give its people more meat and that partly accounts for the Soviet demand on the United States for grain. Once again, the unstable Russian climate promises only a mediocre crop this year; possibly short 15,000,000 tons. Russia's purchases, of course, help keep up the price of grain, not only for American housewives but also indirectly for the people in far off lands like India.

The World Food Conference heard an eloquent address by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger declaring that the United States would help abolish world hunger. It passed impressive resolutions for establishing an international grain reserve. This year is the time, it is said, to establish such reserves. There seems likely to be a fragile food surplus, a possible carryover. In 1976, no such reserve, however, is being set up. In London last September, the International Wheat Council proposed a 30,000,000-ton reserve. The United States

agreed to help but it was made plain that the reserve would not be maintained by the grain-to-meat process. It would be counted from the stocks in the hands of U.S. farmers. To call on this reserve in the hands of U.S. farmers, the old market forces must be utilized, not the government quotas and subsidies. He doesn't want the government to interfere directly in the accumulation process. Few people do; but will there be any genuine reserve without that? If there is one thing presently certain, it is that the number of people on earth will increase and that the size of crops will also increase. Some optimists believe that food will be ahead in the race with population; the majority of students disagree. There was a crisis in 1974-75, the International Food Policy Research Institute noted in a recent report; it expects there to be a food deficit of twice the size in less than a decade.

Dr. Kissinger pledged at Rome that "with a decade no child will go to bed hungry, no family will fear for its next day's bread." It is a noble goal with little present sign of achieving the grain reserves to implement it.

## COMMENTARY

Charles W. Yost

## The itch to go nuclear

It is obvious that more will have to be done if nuclear proliferation is to stop. Since 1945, the human race has become so accustomed to living with nuclear weapons that it rarely recalls Hiroshima, or is conscious of the presence today of thousands of such weapons targeted on its greatest cities, or stops to think of the chain reaction which would ensue if even one were exploded in anger.

It may be the recognition by governments of this awesome capability, or it may perhaps be simply a fortunate conjunction of economic and political circumstances which has over the years limited the nuclear club to five full members and two aspirants, India and Israel.

This situation seems almost certain to change soon. Experts believe that within 10 years of least 20 nations, probably more, will have what is called a "nuclear option," that is, the means to put together nuclear weapons as readily as Israel and India can today. Why this explosion of nuclear weapons capability?

Twenty years ago the United States launched its "Atoms for Peace" program to assist other nations in developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The motivation was partly to save the United States' conscience by showing that the genie it had let out of the

bottle had beneficial uses as well, and partly to prepare for the day, though it then seemed remote, when the world would run out of oil.

The unforeseen consequences of this action were twofold. First, by creating a vast nuclear energy industry and strong national vested interest, it ensured that the preferred alternative to oil as an energy source would be the atom. Second, it is increasingly proliferating the capability to make nuclear weapons.

The latter consequence comes about because, while nuclear power reactors and their customary fuel are not usable to produce weapons, modern technological mastery of the fuel cycle permits either the customary uranium fuel to be "enriched," or plutonium to be extracted from spent fuel by "reprocessing," so as to produce at least crude weapons with relative ease. Of course even crude weapons could be used either by governments to fight wars, or by dissidents to blackmail or overthrow governments.

The frightening potentialities of such a situation are of last penetrating the public consciousness and, in the U.S. Congress for example, frantic if belated efforts are being made to check the spread of nuclear reprocessing and enrichment facilities.

The chief manufacturers of such equipment

are not only the United States but France and West Germany, which consider they have strong economic and political reasons to continue this lucrative trade.

More decisive, however, is the conviction of an increasing number of "third-world" countries — Brazil, Argentina, Iran, Pakistan, Taiwan, and South Korea, for example — that they must have nuclear power for their economic development, that they should themselves control a sufficient spectrum of the fuel cycle not to be dependent on others for essential supplies, and that, if neighbors have or seem about to get a nuclear-weapons option, they must likewise do so.

While some restraint will probably be exercised by both sellers and buyers in this traffic, neither can, over time, be effectively coerced by the U.S. to stop it. Most will accept the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Many have accepted the self-denial of the nonproliferation treaty. These systems of control are, however, full of loopholes and, as long as nuclear weapons are considered both prestigious and usable, nations will demand to have them, or at least the option to make them.

The U.S. cannot halt this process, but there are at least three steps it could take to slow it

down. All would be difficult.

First, the U.S. could in its own energy program concentrate far more funds in research on the development of alternatives to nuclear energy, such as conservation, coal and solar energy. Having done so, it could organize an international conference to work out a global energy program along these safer lines.

Second, it could proceed with the Soviet Union to a significant and dramatic reduction of nuclear-weapons arsenals, and at the same time could in its official doctrine emphasize not the possible use of nuclear weapons but their unusability other than as a deterrent.

Finally, the U.S. could, along with others, seek to persuade potential nuclear-weapons states that the acquisition of such weapons, or even the capability of producing them, would in cold fact be contrary to their interest both in national security and in economic development.

This effort of persuasion will be plausible and convincing, however, only if the U.S. has itself taken the first two steps. It must, that is, demonstrate by deeds, not words, that it is moving away from, not toward, reliance on nuclear weapons in war and on nuclear energy in peace.

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## America's 'born again' presidential candidates

By Tracy Early

It is interesting that in the contest for the United States presidency, the major candidates are men who declare explicit commitment to evangelical Christianity. But seldom have they identified so openly with evangelical piety and vocabulary.

Jimmy Carter, a Southern Baptist, calls himself a "born again" Christian, and cites a 1966 religious deepening he experienced under the guidance of his sister, Ruth Stapleton, an evangelist with a healing ministry. In his book "Why Not the Best?" Mr. Carter tells of engaging in evangelistic visitation in his Plains, Ga., community as a deacon of the church there, and of going to the Northeast on evangelistic missions for the Southern Baptist Convention.

"I don't make a big issue out of it, but neither do I hesitate to say publicly that the most important thing in my life is Jesus Christ," Mr. Carter said in an interview with his denomination's news service, Baptist Press.

American presidents and presidential candi-

dates from George Washington to the contemporary period have almost invariably held church membership and expressed support of religious ideals. But seldom have they identified so openly with evangelical piety and vocabulary.

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Gerald Ford, a lifelong Episcopalian, during his years in Congress developed a close relationship with Michigan evangelist Billy Zeoli, head of a production agency called Gospel Films, and the relationship continued into the vice-presidency and presidency. In a letter to Mr. Zeoli on the 25th anniversary of Gospel Films, Mr. Ford wrote that he had "trusted Christ to be my savior" and wanted to "thank you for taking the time to help me learn more about our savior."

As congressman and vice-president, Mr. Ford also met regularly with one of the Capitol Hill prayer groups. Though his elevation to the White House changed his pattern of activity, he has maintained his evangelical connections.

Ronald Reagan, who was reared in the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), now belongs to Bel Air United Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles, whose minister, the Rev. Donn Moomaw, is known as an evangelical. During o

talk show earlier this year, Mr. Reagan said that he, too, knew the meaning of being "born again."

"In my own experience there came a time when there developed a new relationship with God and it grew out of need," he said. "So, yes, I have had an experience that could be described as 'born again.'"

In past years, conservative evangelical religion has commonly been associated with conservative politics. But one does not necessarily imply the other. Among the conservative evangelicals noted for their liberal politics are Sen. Mark Hatfield of Oregon, who stands in the liberal wing of the Republican Party, and former Democratic Sen. Harold Hughes of Iowa, who has given up his political career to undertake a full-time religious ministry.

Mr. Early is a free-lance writer on religious affairs.

## Readers write

## Poland's mistaken tourist guides, factors in Lebanon

I found an interesting mistake in a Monitor article on travel in Poland, which I would like to correct.

Wroclaw, or Breslau, was founded in 1281 by Germans and stayed German until 1945, when its citizens were expelled.

Silesia, the province between Poland and Bohemia, always included some Slavic people, but was never a part of the Polish territory. Today Poland asserts its claims go back to the Middle Ages, but then neither Poland nor Germany was a national state.

Breslau was not, as the writer states, "reduced to rubble during World War II by German bombers," but remained intact until the autumn of 1944, when it was attacked by Russian bombers and artillery and taken under heavy fire and bombing by Russian and American bombers. Germans did their part, of course, by postponing surrender until May 8. Almost one-third of the town was destroyed.

Today Germans go there as tourists and sometimes it happens that a German who was born in Breslau and spent half of his life there has to travel to this guide's telling him that he is visiting an old Polish town with landmarks of Polish architecture.

To be glad that the hatred which Poles had for Germans after the occupation has now disappeared to such an extent that it is possible for a German to visit his old hometown — that is all one can do.

Wroclaw has been a Polish town for 31 years

and will never become Breslau again. But historical facts cannot be altered to fit politics or a tourist guide's concept.

Hamburg, Germany

Karla Malaperi

## Factors in Lebanon

Here are some thoughts about the situation in Lebanon:

1. The Cairo agreement of 1969 between the PLO and Lebanon allows the Palestinians to carry light weapons in the refugee camps and to perform military training in the Arakoub region (near the borders with Israel); it forbids military actions from Lebanon against Israel, as well as within 5 to 10 miles from the Lebanese borders with Israel. The PLO has not been respecting the Cairo agreement. It participated in the occupation of the city of Sidon in February, 1976; it never allowed the stationing of a symbolic police presence inside the camps, and proceeded with military actions, directly from Lebanon, against Israel. Besides, a number of Lebanese citizens (including soldiers, journalists, even a member of the Parliament) were abducted to the refugee camps.

These actions were equivalent to a foreign occupation of Lebanon.

2. The political aspect: Lebanon's free system needs radical reforms in order to diminish the corruption and allow more representation for the views of the labor and peasant unions.

3. The religious aspect: The Christian mi-

nority is aware of the lack of individual freedom of the other minorities in that part of the world: the Greeks and Armenians in Turkey, the Assyrians in Iraq, the Copts in Egypt, etc. It is afraid of losing its own freedom.

4. The social aspect: The high, middle and lower classes include respectively both Christians and Muslims. Some Christian areas are as underdeveloped as some Muslim areas. The government must do more to help those areas, but the major responsibility lies on the local communities to develop their own areas.

5. The Arab and international aspect: It is true that multiple Arab states, Israel, the Soviet Union, and the U.S. are meddling in the Lebanese war; they are able to do so because the Lebanese are allowing them to do so. We are to blame, first of all.

The war will end some day. The future may lie in carrying out the Syrian peace plan, in a Swiss-type of cantonal confederation, or in some other solution. The Palestinians ought to respect the Cairo agreement.

Corte Madera, Calif.

Michel Saade

## New Zealand's newscasting

[Many in New Zealand] have been dismayed by your article mentioning the dismissal of David Excel from his television job.

You have not got the right of the case. Mr. Excel used his position to put over his Labor support. Television personalities should be im-

partial and not use their positions to promote their own private political affiliations.

Labour [supporting] television announcers abuse their position by constantly interposing their own personal opinions to influence listeners.

Christchurch, New Zealand

C. Gill

## Yea, Le Pelley!

I must, at long last, express my inner delight with Mr. Le Pelley's cartoons. More than once I have been tempted to write my appreciation.

Now, the one appearing recently of the Martian sitting at his Martian typewriter, writing the news of the day for his Martian readers just gave me an inner gurgle of delight that I don't know how to handle. How does Mr. Le Pelley do it? He has a light-hearted, subtle, completely delightful touch. He applauds this magnificent, amazing conquest of space, crowing just a tiny bit, but very politely.

I am enchanted. How can anyone be enchanted with a cartoon? I don't know. As I said, this is not the first time. Others have been as charming — on every subject imaginable! Just consider me a No. 1 fan.

La Mesa, Calif.

Mary Jane Conway

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.